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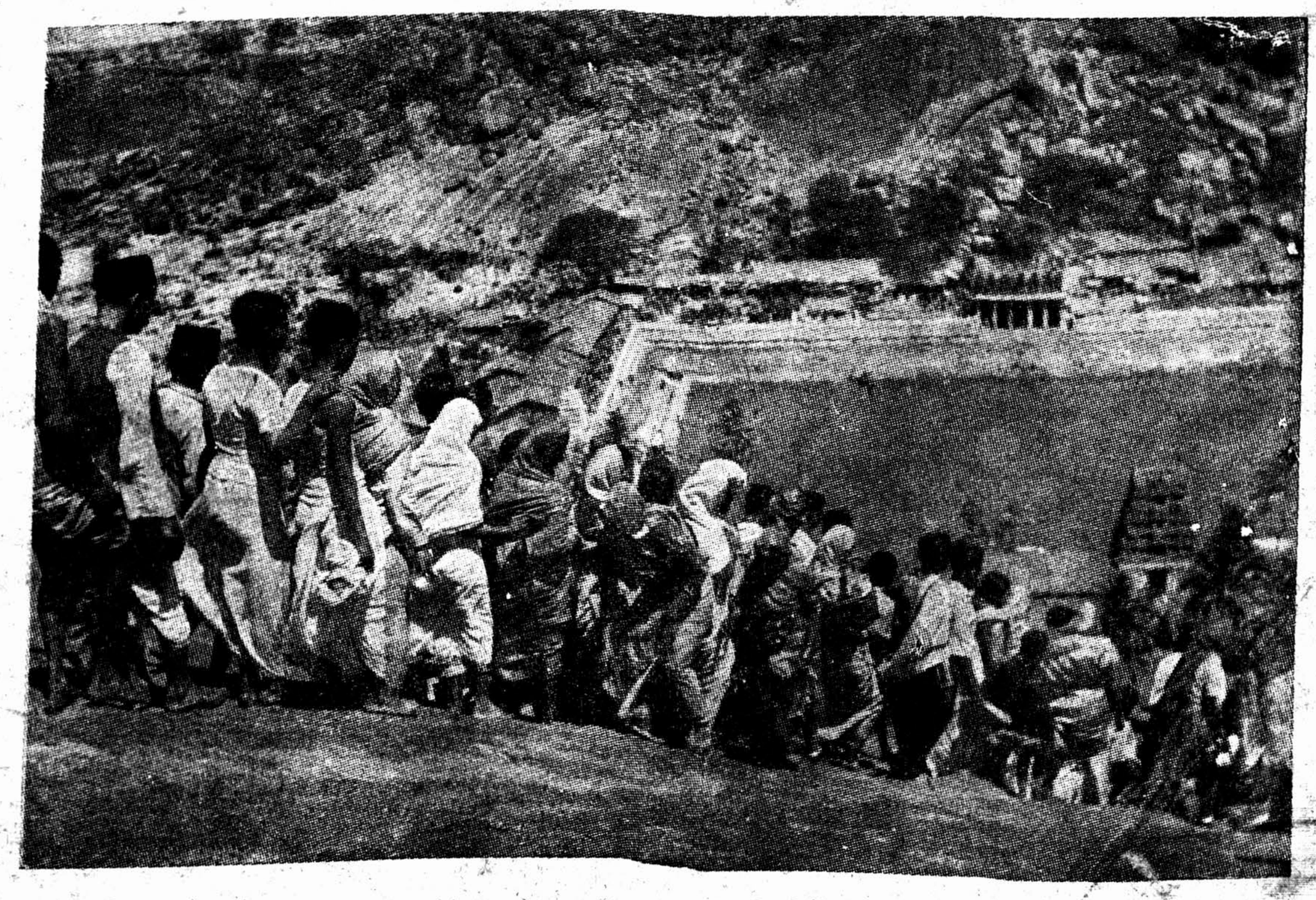
GREAT JAIN FESTIVAL

SACRED for Jains is the Vindhyagiri Hill in the State of Mysore. On this hill is (inset) the Gomatesvara statue, a colossus with a height of 57 feet hewn out of a single stone of grey granite. Every 12 years devotees celebrate the Mahamastakabhisheka (the head anointing ceremony), which this time falls on March 5.

Photos by G. Nanja Nath.



LAKHS of Jain pilgrims from all over India flock to the sacred hill of Vindhyagiri on which Gomatesvara stands.

Middle East On Edge Of A Volcano

SEE PAGE 4

humble status together to share joy in the widest commonly spread, which has made manifest the rich and undying heritage of every nation on the face of the earth, scattering over the arid deserts or beyond the seven seas or across the lofty mountain barriers, and over the green and pleasant lands, this trait is the love and the enthusiasm for festivals.

The Indian, the Greek, the Roman and the Western Calendars, all include the happy and inevitable references to these oasis—like periods of rest, peace and goodwill.

The festivals like all of their kind, are symbolic of the genius of the country where they are celebarted just as much as they are typical of the feeling of oneness which it shares with others all over the globe. They are woven with the legends, the customs, the beliefs, the manners and the mirth of the race and speak out loud and bold in clear and unmistakable tones, of its culture and of its traditions. Some of these are religious, the others, of a political or a social character and they add to the zest for life that people of the present age, victims as they are of the strange disease of modern life, with its sick hurry and divided aims, so badly and woefuly stand in need of.

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One such festival is the Holi festival synchronizing with the Spring which India ushers in with Vasant Panchami. This festival resembles to a marked degree the Bacchanalian and the Dionysian rirtuals of ancient Greece, when to the accompaniment of much reckless and drunken licence, laughter and song, drama and dance, they occupied the interest of those far off and semi-legendary people. It was then that the Satyr-dramas and the comedy came into prominence and the Komoi (bands of revellers, whence came the name Comedy), drunk possibly with insolence and wine like the sons of Belial or Shakespere's Stephans and Trincuis, staged their dramatic entertainments.

Spring, the joyous season of the year, the spirit and the inspiration of youth and beauty, was in the air and its effect on man, and bird and beast, was too strong to be ignored or repressed. And hence when a thousand blended notes could be heard from the wood and dale, when little lines of sportive wood ran wild, green to the very door, when thoughts of young men and maidens turned to love and to sweet fancy, it was considered impolitic, unwise and psychologically unsound to repress these feelings, and unmitigated licence was permitted by way of relief to all and sundry—a kind of catharsis, bringing an equilibrium so necessary and yet so tragically rare. When Nature and the Great God Pan beckoned, clothed in all hues of the rainbow, who could resist the call?

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The same happened in India of old. Sanskrit literature is emphatic on this aspect. Kalidasa, Shri Harsha, Bhavabhuti, to mention only a few, speak distinctly of the effect the spring festival and the season, produced on the mind of man and woman alike. In 'Malvikagnimitra' of Kalidasa the King refers to the intoxicated cuckoos, fragrant mango-blossoms, cool and refreshing Southern breezes, the red Ashoka and Kurubaka flowers, dark blue, white and crimson; and ends by saying that vernal beauty seems to laugh to scorn the art of adorning the face as practised by the eternal feminine. In 'Shakuntala', we have references to bees, bristly humming in and out of hives, Patala flowers, resting in shady spots, pleasant plunge in cool streams; Bhavbhuti's 'Malati Madhav' speaks of amorous desires that spring naturally and irresistibly in the young breast of the male and the female alike. In Shri Harsha's 'Ratnavali', the resciription is much more informative. In Act I, the 'Vidushaka' (jester) and the king speak of the roads and the people as they appear in the spring season and what he

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

"John," said his father, sternly, "take that chicken back to its mother."

"It hasn't got a mother," answered John.

"Well, take it back to its father," said the boy's parent, determined to maintain authority.

"It hasn't got a father, either," said Johnnie. "It hasn't got anything but an old lamp."

* * *

In a film studio the property man was dressing a scene representing a room in a men's college dormitory. The walls were plastered with college penants, pictures of girl friends, football players and dogs, while a litter of musical instruments, traffic signs and masculine bric-a-brac gave the place a cosy, lived-in look.

The assistant property man gazed speculatively at the scene of artful disorder. "Don't you think", said he, "that around here somewhere we should have a book?"

* * *

"Of course, I must ask you for a deposit," said the landlady.

"Certainly," replied the new tenant, handing over the required sum.

"Thanks. Now, shall we trust each other or do you want a receipt?"

* * *

For the first time in his life he had been asked to make an after-dinner speech, and for days he rehearsed before his wife.

Finally the great day arrived, and on his return home his wife inquired how his speech had been received.

"Evidently I was moving, soothing and satisfying," was the reply. "Moving, because after the first few minutes my audience went out; soothing, because the other half then went to sleep; and satisfying because, when I set down, the man opposite me woke up and said 'Well, we've had enough of that old fool!' "

* * *

During the history lesson the teacher told the class that a surname often pointed out the ancestors of those who bore the name. He gave the simple examples of Smith, Taylor and Baker. Then he questioned one of the boys: "And what were your ancestors, Webb!"

"Spiders, Sir!"

* * *

While they were exchanging confidences over coffee the fair-haired girl asked: "What did Horace say when you told him you would be a sister to him?"

"You'd hardly believe it!" replied her companion. "He actually had the nerve to ask me to lend him five shillings so that he could take another girl to the pictures!"

* * *

Two codlings invited their friends to an underwater fish supper. Not a sole turned up.

* * *

"Will you marry me?" asked the young man hopefully.

"Why, you couldn't keep me in handkerchiefs", replied the girl scornfully.

But the suitor was not discouraged. "Well," he said calmly, "you don't expect to have a cold for the rest of your life, do you?"

* * *

Jack: "Between you and me, John, I think marriage is rather foolish."

John: "Between you and me marriage would be."

* * *

"At last, my angel," said the just-married man, "we are really and truly one."

"Theoretically, yes," rejoined the modern bride. "But from a practical standpoint it will always be advisable to order dinner for two."

"How old are you?"

"I'm thirty-five."

"How could you work fifty years when you are only thirty-five now?"

"Overtime!"

* * *

A woman went to a domestic servants' agency and landed what looked to her like an ideal maid. She described the household duties to her, adding, "In our house, it has always been a custom to have breakfast in bed."

"Is that so?" was the chilled reply. "Yours or mine?"

"How old are you?"

"I'm thirty-five."

"How could you work fifty years when you are only thirty-five now?"

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"the New Year has only just started".

"But I want to get married," replied the clerk.

"Why didn't you get married while you were away last autumn?"

"Well, I didn't want to spoil my holiday."

* * *

"More cyclists before the Bench," muttered the magistrate. "They ought to be kept off the roads. What's the first case?"

"Riding a bicycle on the footpath, your worship," replied the clerk.

Continued Unity A Must

PRICE TRENDS OF ART PIECES

THE advance of inflation, the fear of a capital levy and the various other problems that agitate the holder of capital are bound to affect the delicate structure of the art market. The investor now turns to the art market with increasing awareness; it provides one means of attempting to assess the shape of things to come

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In so discreet a business as art dealing, it is never easy to arrive at exact figures or information, but if the results of recent sales may be taken into account, the tendency of prices is upwards, rather than downwards.

The general appreciation of prices on the art market may be illustrated by an examination of one section: porcelain. During the past five years, fine Continental porcelain has proved an attractive proposition.

More buyers are actively interested in 18th century porcelain from about 1730 to 1790; and anything of real quality of this period commands a good price. Such collectors are to be found not only in the United States but on the Continent and in this country.

FANCY OFFERS

The sale rooms themselves have reflected the rise in price, and the figure of £3,200 given last year (Sotheby's) for a pair of red raised anchor Chelsea figures of Little Hawks indicated the general trend

This price has been followed by others equally substantial: a pair of Meissen figures of a Cock and a Hen reached £1,600, a superb Chelsea figure of a Nurse and Child attained £1,300; £1,200 was given for a Bow figure of a Harlequin and £4,400 for a pair of Chelsea figures of Swans. But this does not mean that porcelain prices have reached their peak. Nor does it mean that all forms of porcelain command such prices; a study of comparative prices seems to suggest that gold anchor Chelsea enjoyed a higher value in the 'twenties, while elaborate Meissen porcelain of 1740-55 was in greater demand in the pre1914 period.

However much a given object or painting may be intrinsically valuable, in the last analysis its value for each given generation rests on its relationship to taste. Thus majolica, which at one time secured generous figures, is now reduced in value. Fashion and prices are once again seen to march hand in hand. Within the porcelain group, for instance, the fortune of one style—French Severes and Valenciennes—has shown a steady progression

Such swings in taste always occur. During the past few years, French painting of the 17th century has become highly sought after in America, while within the last year the French painters known as the "Pauves" (the wild men), who were active in the 1900's in Paris have become the vogue.

The paintings of Derain and Vlaminck, which in 1939 were sold for, say, £150 with difficulty, are now worth about £1,000. Thus taste and prices are always in flux, always in the process of evolution.

—FINANCIAL TIMES.

a book that, it seems to me, should belong on the shelves of every library in the country. No eye-catching jacket adorns its sober covers, no conversation breaks up the paragraphs of its print. There is no romance in any of its pages, and not much humour; no adventure in the ordinary meaning of the word. And yet if you are one of those who think history dull, and politics too, you are due for a surprise.

Excitement and romance that make us more content with uneventful lives can be found by people who seek such satisfactions, either in action or vicariously, but few of us realize that our very enjoyment of them is dependent upon those "Nine Old Men" in Washington who "spend sleepless nights that others may rest," and who constantly labour to maintain for us every one of those inalienable rights for which our fathers fought and their fathers before them.

We take those rights very much for granted, as a natural heritage that cannot be destroyed or dissipated. And yet, day by day, almost hour by hour, they are being threatened. Times change, and with them, even men's ideas of freedom. Wars and rumours of wars can shake confidence in the power of our laws to protect and force abandonment of fighting faiths. Our nine justices must take account of all this and stand firm—but not inflexible. They must hold to the long view, they must preserve the inescapable truth embodied in the Bill of Rights. And their opinions and decisions set down in this book, Constitutional Law, Cases and Other Problems, by Freund, Sutherland, Howe and Brown, Vol. II (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1,004 pp. dol. 4.50), prove that they have done this.

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These men and others who sat before them are rarely unanimous about anything, and their opinions reveal astonishing individual differences in scope and point of view, so marked at times that they could only have been developed, it seems, in a country sympathetic to bold and adventurous ideas, an education and an experience producing, as Mr Justice Douglas once pointed out, "a versatility that has perhaps been our (America's) greatest distinction". Sometimes, indeed, the dissenters voice indignant censure of the majority action, insisting that "this Court has today" created a dangerous precedent which may have alarming and far-reaching effect. But their agreements, to which the nation must adhere, furnish ample evidence that our conception of democracy can work for the good of all men.

At this time some of the principles behind those decisions are being gravely challenged by many loyal citizens. Have the threats to world peace rendered the Bill of Rights, especially Article I, impracticable, even to obsolescence? Or do these pronouncements represent what every human being has a right to expect of his government everywhere in the world?

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Well, let us see what the Court has thought of Article I. On this doctrine of Freedom of Speech, even before the outlawing of the Communist Party the opinions of the Nine have been subjected to enormous pressure. Back in 1927 Justice Brandeis said:

"Those who won our independence believed...that freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are

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on 21 April, 2017

MOST EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN DOCUMENT

Story Of How Man Turned Woman

By CHRISTINE JORGENSEN

Next Instalment

In the next instalment Christine will continue her life story by telling of the lonely confusion of her teenage years, her determination to make a career of photography—preferably in the movie industry—her months in the U.S. Army as Pvt. George Jorgensen, Jr., her return to civilian life and her excitement at finally landing a job in a Hollywood studio.

CHANGE of sex is always an intriguing affair.

That it was accomplished in the case of (the now) Christine Jorgensen, an ex-American G.I. with the help of Dutch doctors made headlines in several countries of the world.

In this series of articles the subject of this extraordinary experiment tells the story of 'Correcting nature's mistake'.

NEW YORK.

A courageous American who was once a man gives here the complete account of the most dramatic transformation of modern times.

Miss Christine Jorgensen says:—

It was an average cold, gray morning in Copenhagen and there was nothing unusual to suggest that this day, December 1, 1952, was to be one of the most memorable days of my life as I lay in my bed at the famous Rigshospitalet.

I was momentarily lost in thought. In a matter of weeks I would be home in New York. If my plans worked well, and for the first time my parents would see their new 26-year-old daughter, Christine—the girl who would forever replace the only son they ever had.

Knowing George Jorgensen, Jr., the boy I had been, would never return because he no longer existed, I had come to Denmark in 1950 when life as George was no longer tolerable.

Now, after two and a half years of medical and surgical treatment, I had been changed from an apparent man to a woman.

Credit for my remarkable sex transformation goes to Dr. Christian Hamburger, the great hormone specialist; Dr. George Sturup famous psychiatrist; and Professor Dahl-Iversen and his assistant, Dr. Poul Fogh-Anderson, noted plastic surgeons.

SECRET OUT

There was only a short time on that December morning for dreaming about my personal miracle, which I then hoped always to keep from the world at large. As the clock struck 10, a strange young woman came into my room, quite unceremoniously took my hand and said, "I have a telegram for you from New York".

That could mean only one thing, a death in the family.

I thought: Which one of those dear to me at home could it be—my mother, my father, my sister Dorothy, her husband or her 2-year-old daughter, whom I have never seen?

When I finally found courage to pick up the message and read it my whole world tumbled down around my ears.

The press telegram told that my carefully guarded secret had been blazoned across the front pages of the American newspapers: "BRONX EX-GI BECOMES A WOMAN!"..."DEAR MUM AND DAD, SON WROTE, I'VE NOW BECOME YOUR DAUGHTER."

Those were among the headlines which I later had to face without shuddering. Gone was my naive dream that I might return to the U.S. and fit into the pattern of normal living.

The woman at my bedside, a Danish journalist told me that today my story would be in screaming headlines in Denmark, too.

f AUNT DIES f

Before I had time to decide what I should do, a nurse arrived with an airmail letter for me. It was from my mother.

It began: "This is one of those difficult letters to write because Aunt Edie in Chicago has just died...."

The tears that had not flowed before now came freely. The shock of the initial telegram left me cold and this second piece of bad news seemed to open some emotional door within me.

The journalist had a deadline to meet. She asked questions. My answers I cannot recall. Then she left me with what I believe, was a sincere regret for the job she had to do the following day.

I received a large bouquet of flowers from her within the hour

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This painting "Winter Window" by Charles Sheeler another of the modern American artist's work to be shown throughout India.

U.S. ARTIST'S [illegible]

Walter Kuhn's painting, "Athlete in White Face" is one of 20 works by present-day American artists to be shown throughout India, starting in Delhi in mid-March. They will be part of the 2nd International Art Exhibition, sponsored by the All-India International Arts and Crafts Society. Works of artists of many nations will be included.

Simultaneously an exhibition of modern Indian artist's is going round some of the cities of the United States.

OUR DELHI LETTER — From Our Correspondent

Rarewala Upsets Delhi Apple-Cart

CAN CHIEF MINISTER STAY ON AFTER INVALIDATION?

IT WAS A DISTURBING WEEK IN DELHI. FIRSTLY, THE CHIEF MINISTER OF PEPSU WAS UNSEATED BY THE ELECTION COMMISSION. IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE PAID A VISIT TO DELHI AND THEN ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION TO STAY ON IN OFFICE. THIS RAISES A FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

The Constitution, it is true does provide that a person can become a Minister for six months without becoming a member of the Legislature. This provision is really intended for new Ministers and not for defeated or invalidated Ministers. It certainly was not intended for the Chief Ministers.

The Chief Minister, it is explained, must be the leader of the majority party in the Legislature. Ipso facto it means that he himself must be a member of the Legislature. Secondly, it is a well accepted convention that while a minister may resign without affecting the Cabinet, the whole cabinet must resign with the resignation of Chief Minister. It will be thus seen that the Chief Minister stands in a category of his own. It is to the credit of the Prime Minister that he had disapproved of a nominated member becoming the Chief Minister of Madras and had stood out against pressure group tactics of Jainarain Vyas to become the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, till he was duly elected. It is a mockery of Parliamentary institutions to permit Mr. Rarewala to continue as the Chief Minister of PEPSU, after he has been unseated.

Ministerial Episode

Two Punjab Ministers successfully defied the Customs authorities at the Indo-Pakistan border. They were asked to sign a declaration and have their luggage looked through. This was too much for their prestige. They not only pushed their way through, but brought with them their entourage. In doing so, all of them became law breakers. They have also put the Government of India on its mettle. It will now be seen whether law is a respecter of persons. In the interest of this country, the Ministers along with their entourage should be prosecuted. You can depend on Mahabir Tyagi. He will put down the false notion of prestige even among Ministers.

The detention of I.N.A. pilot at Jammu by Abdulla's Government was the third disturbing news of the week. What will happen to this country's essential services, if the State Governments dictated their own firman to the operators of those services? There are definite rules for the carriage of passengers by aircraft. According to New Delhi reports, the pilot had pleaded that some of those rules might be infringed, if unwilling passengers were carried in his plane. The whole affair has been hushed up, because Abdulla and his Government are above this country's laws and Constitution.

While on this subject, I may

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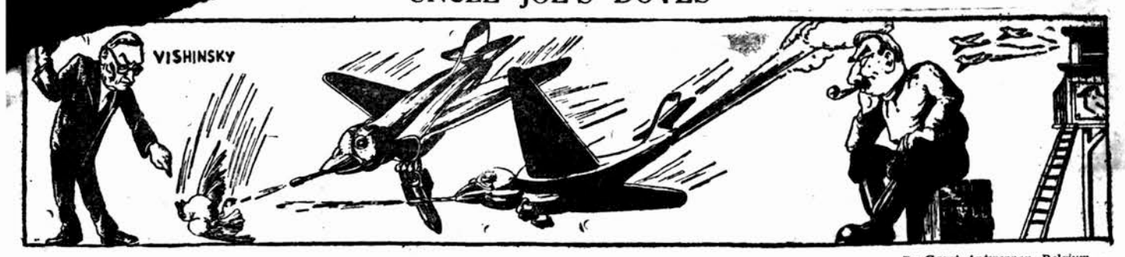
'UNCLE JOE'S DOVES'



De Gazet Antwerpen, Belgium.

Light On World's Poorhouse

ATATURKS IN THE MAKING IN MIDDLE EAST

By Emil Lengyel

Known internationally as an authority on the Middle East, Emil Lengyel has written several books on his favourite subject, to which will shortly be added the forthcoming book, "World Without End: The Middle East."

MILITARY "strong men" are thronging the Middle Eastern stage today. From Egypt to Yemen all the independent Arab countries are under military leadership. The emergence of these leaders is no coincidence. There are deep-lying motives for the parallel changes.

Egypt's strong man, General Mohammed Naguib, has received more than his share of publicity But there are others. Saudi Arabia, occupying the bulk of the huge Arab peninsular quadrangle, has a benevolent despot, Ibn Saud, who came by his power through his sword. King Ibn Saud has created a united Arabia out of countless warring tribes. His autocratic methods have accomplished much. The oil bonanza has been manna to his parched land. His minister of health recently left New York with a large consignment of ultra modern hospital equipment.

IN THE VANGUARD

The first of the swarm of military leaders to assume civilian power was Colonel Adib Shishakly of Syria, who appeared in the news about two years ago. The head of state of the republic is his puppet, and the colonel is wire-puller-in-Chief. He is also the chief of staff of the diminutive armed forces of his country. Those who know him intimately praise his ability to listen and to make up his mind with dispatch.

Colonel Shishakly plays the type of politics that passes for Machiavellian. He sizes up people quickly, uses them if they can serve him, then throws them away. That makes for enmity, but he does not seem to care. Syria's man behind the scenes had a French military education and speaks good French. He reads history books, especially about Ataturk and Napoleon. His critics say he thinks he is both a Napoleon and an Ataturk. While an able person he has so far shown no titanic stature.

His next-door neighbour, General Fouad Shehab, in the republic of Lebanon, appeared on the Middle Eastern stage a few months ago, when he removed the president of the country and put up his own man. Since then the world has heard little about him. He had his military education at Napoleon's own alma mater, St. Cyr, and the Lebanese say he proved to be the best Arab general during the Palestine campaign. He is chief of staff of the tiny armed forces of his little country.

WORLD'S POORHOUSE

The freshman of the military men turned civilian administrator is Iraq kingdom's General Nuriddin Mahmoud, who was catapulted into front-page prominence in the wake of the recent Bagdad riots. He was chief of staff, and now he is also head of the government, minister of defence and many other things. He began his military career in the pre-World War I Ottoman army, then continued service under the British in Mesopotamia, finished his military graduate studies at the British Staff College at Camberley, was appointed Iraq's military attache to London in 1935, and five years later moved into the post of director of military operations in Bagdad.

In 1948 Nuriddin Mahmoud led the Iraqi army into Palestine and, finally, he became the chief of staff last year. He comes from sturdy Kurdish mountaineer stock. He is known to be loyal to Britain.

The general has already announced that he will clean out the political administration of his country which is honeycombed with corruption. His critics, the number of whom is legion, maintain he is a puppet of the corrupt officials who want him to cover up for them.

VEIL ON SCRAP-HEAP IN ARAB NATIONS

Why this rash of military rulers? Because the military leaders were not involved in the mismanagement and corrupt practices so prevalent in Middle East governments. In some cases, these "strong men" have been imposed upon their countries by even stronger men, former civilian ministers, to cover up their misdeeds, and to forestall the possibily of more violent changes.

ROLE OF REDS

Have the Communists anything to do with these events? They are under ban in all Arab countries and in some of them membership in that party is a capital offence.

Communists were reported to have had a hand in the recent Bagdad riots. Today the facts of the case are fairly well known. The trouble was started not by the Communists themselves but by extreme nationalists. However, when the riots were on, the leftists gave a helping hand. They stress nationalism in the Middle East, because it is the most popular idea, and naturally, they make the most of the slogan of "Western imperialism."

The Middle East has been caught up in the dizzily spinning whirl of world events. The generals in the Middle East seem to have appeared on the stage as part of an experiment in a "controlled revolution" Changes in the region are inevitable and the former ruling classes let the military strong hands handle the wheel. It seems safe to assert, however, that once the forces working for reform are released, it may

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'Fantastics'

PATTER: By Asude

WHAT do you say when you find the coffee not tasting just right,—you of Bombay or Calcutta or Madras as the case may be? "Bad", "cold", "rotten", "foul", "lousy", "execrable",? We, of Delhi, do not. We have another word for it—*the* word, as used in the best circles. We simply say: "This Coffee is Fantastic!"

I have heard a student of St. Stephen's College throwing a whole plateful of cutlets at a waiter shouting: "You call these Cutlets! This fantastic stuff! Where is the fantastic Manager? I shall give him fantastic hell if he tries any fantastic game like this on me! This fantastic nonsense has to stop!"

I did not ask him why he was indulging in so much of the "fantastic" because I knew where he had caught the infection. He simply could not help it. If you have the same word dinned into your ears every morning—or, shall we say, almost every morning, you cannot help mouthing it yourself.

I remembered the days of my youth when somebody or other had, in an inspired moment, spat out the word "meretricious" in my presense. It sounded delicious, and so for many months, I had no taste for any other word in the English language except "meretricious." Brothers Powler would have it that the word had something to do with "harlots." I did not know that nor cared.

I wrote to my father that the climate of Calcutta was becoming more ond more meretricious every day—and that the Principal of the Law College had a most meretricious outlook on the question of "proxy" in his class. The exchequer had reached the nadir of sheer meretriciousness and would he kindly send some money? I did not quite subscribe myself as "Yours meretriciously but meant it. I *felt* "meretricious."

Let the dogs bark as they will—and say what you will, but you must render unto the P.M. what is due to the P.M. Already he had made an indeliable mark on the scroll of Fame by discovering India and having invented a waistcoat. But posterity will remember him as The Man who Made Fantastic Famous.

You cannot blame the St. Stephen's boy, for it is a wonderful word, a rare mouthful. It is the super-adjective when you are at a loss for adjectives—and Temper. It is a safety-valve of a word — for men with the B.P. on the crescendo. One moment you are on the point of blowing up to glory,—you just say "FANTASTIC!" and all is hunky-dory with the B.P. again.

Mark what happened at the Parliament this morning. Dr. Mookerjee—the permanent *bete noir* of the Prime Minister—would insist on bringing in wine and money into Parliament. But the Prime Minister saw women when the Doctor had ordered cash only. Naturally, there were fireworks.

The Pandit started: "Disgraceful!" All right, but not quite. "Wild". Better but not quite the thing yet. "IRRESPONSIBLE!" .... well, well,—fair enough, but still the B. P. goes mounting — up, up, up. The Congress benches held all devotees glued in a trance. Anything might happen.

And then "Hey Presto!", the Prime Minister pulled the cock down: out gushed the life-saver: "FANTASTIC!" Next moment, all was for the best in the best of possible worlds. Down sunk the B.P. and the Treasury benches let out a sigh of relief and a silent prayer to the gods who look after all goodly Congressmen.

* * *

Are you having a dog brought into India from Pakistan or bringing one with you? Take my tip, don't. That is, unless it is one of those which do not mind being treated like a cocktail shaker.

I suppose that one got past you before you could catch it. Let me explain. Read this: "Chittagong, January 31: Dogs are the latest victims of the Indo-Pakistan passport regulations. From now on, no dog will be allowed to enter India unless it carries a certificate of good health from a Government-approved veterinary surgeon. Moreover, a passenger coming from Pakistan to India will be allowed to bring only one dog, under the Customs Baggage Rules."

This may surprise the stranger to this tent. I see that. It sounds Fanatastic to many. It will not to my six male and one female fans. For, the reason for this curious dispensation was given in these columns months ago, in the article "Boy Dog." Let me put the tyro wise. It happened at the border station of Banpur in West Bengal.

A passenger was found travelling with a dog which mysteriously sagged in the middle. It sagged in the middle because the dog being just a common-or-garden dog as you or I might have, had no extra legs in the middle but just four at the four ends. But why should a dog sag? It excited comments, suspicion.

So a Customs official gave the dog a prod in the ribs. The dog remained immobile. Then the man tried to lift the dog. He couldn't. It was much too heavy for its size. And then the official shook the dog sideways. And the dog jingled. A noise like cash came out of the dog.

Subsequently it was discovered that the dog carried a little fortune in ornaments and sheer cash of the value of Four Thousand Rupees. All in its gizzard. That is why it played like a musical box. And that is why every dog which tries to cross from one side to the other is always picked up by the porters and given a good shaking. North to South, and then, to make things sure, sideways. Not all dogs may like it.

* * *

Let us go a little further up — from a dog to a God. What has been perplexing me no end is what is going to happen to this image of Harihar, made all of solidified ghee, which they have planted at Surat, if the temperature continues to climb as it has been doing lately.

"About 160 pounds of pure ghee have gone in the making of the image, the entire quantity donated in kind by the inhabitants of the Gamenandi area." That is all very well, and I have not the slightest doubt in my mind about the purity of the ghee. But of ghee, I am afraid, you cannot say as you can say of a Sir Galahad, "My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure." What I mean is, ghee, melts, or would it not because it made a God?

* * *

What has "Gussie" to say about this —"Gussie" Moran of the pantie fame—"At Djakarta, a decree has been pronounced by the Ministry of Education laying down the correct sports wear for girls.

"The girls must wear balloon knickers, of not too thin material, which must have a length of at least five centimetres above the knee. The trousers must be sealed off at the bottom by an elastic band and must be loose-fitting. The blouse too must be of substantial material and have sleeves reaching at least half-way down the upperarm. The blouse may also not be tight-fitting and the opening at the throat must not be too wide."

I do not know what "Gussie" will say. She will probably laugh. But that is no solution of *my* problem. Just go over the entire scenario as I have given it, and tell me what sports at Djakarta would be worth after all this "sealing off." Why not put the girls in a Mother Hubbard and have done with it?

"Fantastic!" Isn't it? Quite. That is the word for it—for no, of the P.M.'s town.

Five Lakh Jains Congregate

FAMOUS GOMATESVARA FESTIVAL THIS WEEK

BY LIBRA

BEFORE an admiring audience of 500,000 Jain pilgrims, gathered there for the occasion from every state of India, the Mahamastakabhisheka of Gomatesvara, Jainism's most famous, most popular and most spectacular festival takes place this Thursday (March 5) at Sravanabelgola, the Jain pilgrim-centre.

The festival, which requires a certain rare conjunction of the heavenly bodies for its observance, is celebrated only once in twelve years or so, the last one having been celebrated in 1940.

The Mahamastakabhisheka, which, when translated into English, means the "Great Head-anointing Ceremony," is a festival that is picturesque to the extreme. The big proportions of the graceful colossus of Sravanabelgola, which necessitate arrangements for the rituals connected with the festival to be made in an equally big way, lend to it an air of impressiveness.

Months before the festival is to take place, a scaffolding of bamboos will be built around the statute of Gomatesvara to enable the priests of the temple to pour down on the head of the stone-giant the fifteen different substances that constitute the Abhisheka (the anointing). Thousands of strong bamboo poles will be used for the purpose and the scaffolding raised from the roof of the temple to the top of the statue.

Long before the day of the festival, pilgrims begin to arrive at the town of Sravanabelgola. Though, of course, most of the pilgrims are Jains, Hindu pilgrims also attend the celebrations and in the medley crowd at the shrine one can pick people from all states of India.

THE PREPARATION

On the morning of the festival, the courtyard before the statue of Gomatesvara will be strewn with fresh paddy. On this will be placed a number of painted earthen pots, all filled with sacred water. On the mouth of each of these thousand pots will be a cocoanut and a bunch of the auspicious mango leaves.

On the bamboo scaffolding will be standing a number of Jain priests, each one of them holding in his hand earthen pots filled with milk and ghee. The officiating head priest then gives the signal for the beginning of the ceremony and the priests pour over the image the consecrated milk and ghee.

After this preliminary anointing, until the afternoon of the festival, Gomatesvara is worshipped by the hundred and more Jain priests that sit by his feet. At the appointed time in the day begins the great Mahamastakabhisheka.

When the time arrives, all the priests gather at their places ready to begin the anointing ceremony. Auspicious music is played by the temple musicians, the priests chant hymns and prayers from the Jain sacred texts, the assembled pilgrims shout ovations to Gomatesvara and amidst this tumult, at a bidding from the high priest of the temple, the anointing ceremony begins. One by one the fifteen different substances that make the sacred bath are poured down the colossus. The substances, which follow in a prescribed order are: cocoanut meal, plantains, jaggery, ghee, sugar, almonds, dates, poppy seeds, milk, curds, sandal-paste, gold flowers, silver flowers, silver coins and precious stones.

After the main consecration is over, most of the pilgrims climb up the scaffolding and offer their individual oblations. This individual worship goes on throughout the day and the night too until most of the many thousand pilgrims will have had their turn.

1,000-YEAR-OLD

It was in 1028 A.D., nearly a thousand years ago, that this fifty-seven feet high colossus was carved and set up by an unknown sculptor under the command of Chamunda Raya, a king of the Ganga dynasty, who ruled parts of the Mysore State at that time.

Gomatesvara is on the top of the Vindhyagiri hill. The hill itself is almost one single rock and the statue is carved out of a boulder on the topmost point. A high wall surrounds it, but even that is not enough to cover the giant from view and Gomatesvara is visible all around the hill for many miles of country.

Carved in light-grey granite, this colossal image is perfectly proportionate except for a slight dwarfing of the legs. Standing nude, as a Digambara saint, Gomatesvara, though gigantic, is not lacking either in beauty or in shapeliness. Its face is serene and bears a smile — the smile that a saint has for ordinary human beings and their foibles.

Though ten centuries old, the image is as fresh and as well polished as it was when that devout Jain sculptor gave it its finishing touches. Neither rain, nor wind, nor sun has in any way affected this silent sentinel of Sravanabelgola.

A STORY

In common with every other gods of India, Gomatesvara has a myth attached to him. Gomatesvara was the son of Purudeva of Paudanapura. He was engaged in a bitter battle and was against his step-brother Bharata. Success after success followed Gomatesvara and in the end Bharata was crushed. But the victorious prince, instead of occupying the throne he had won, renounced it in favour of his vanquished step-brother and became a mendicant. The grateful Bharata, in order to perpetuate the memory of so generous a man, set up his image in the forests of his kingdom. The image 'the most beautiful thing in all the seven worlds, a thing coveted even by the gods,' was made of solid gold and was two thousand feet high.

Many years rolled on and this statue was lost in the forests of Paudanapura.

One day Kalala Devi, mother of the great minister Chamunda Raya, read from the sacred books the story of this golden Gomatesvara and vowed on the spot that not a drop of food or drink would pass into her body until she had seen it. Chamunda Raya, a dutiful son he was, prepared immediately for an expedition and accompanied by his fasting mother, went in search of the elusive golden Gomatesvara.

For many days they wandered, but no Gomatesvara was visible. At last, desperate with disappointment, Chamunda Raya, on his way home, camped for a night in a village called Sravanabelgola between the two little hills of Vindhyagiri and Chandragiri. During his sleep that night, he dreamt a dream wherein he was told that the golden Gomatesvara would not be visible for any mortal and asked him to leave off his quest. But he was advised "to shoot an arrow into the topmost boulder of Vindhyagiri from the top of Chandragiri and watch the results."

Chamunda Raya did as he was told. "As soon as the arrow struck the boulder, the head of Gomatesvara revealed itself. When the officiating priest placed a diamond chisel on the boulder and struck it with a jewelled hammer, the layers of the stone fell off and the full image became visible."

Gomatesvara is full fifty-seven feet tall, taller perhaps than any statue of its kind in the world.

FINE TEMPLES

In addition to this colossus of Gomatesvara, Sravanabelgola contains many fine temples. Scattered on the two tiny hills, Chandragiri and Vindhyagiri and in the valley between them, are more than thirty Jain temples, all of them of antiquity. Many of these temples are elegantly built and in addition to being objects of sanctity to thousands of Jains, are also good examples of the best Jain art in South India.

A majority of Sravanabelgola's temples are on the top of the Chandragiri hill, where they are built in a group within a huge courtyard surrounded by a wall. Of the twelve that are in the courtyard, the following seven are noteworthy: They are the Parsvanatha, Katale, Chandragupta, Chamunda Raya, Eradukatte and Savatigndhavarana temples.

Entering the courtyard of Chandragiri from its little gateway, the first temple that meets us is the Parsvanatha temple. Built at about 1000 A.D., it is very elegantly decorated. A fifteen feet statue of Parsvanatha, one of the Jain *tirthankars*, carved out of black stone, adorns the temple. A lovely pillar, nearly a hundred feet high and very delicately carved, stands in front of it.

The next temple is the Kattale temple, the hugest building on the hill. "Kattale" means "dark" and the name was given to this temple on account of the complete darkness of its interior. Its builder was Ganga Raja, the famous General of the more famous Hoysala Emperor Vishnuvardhana.

Attached to the 'dark' temple is a tiny shrine called as the Chandragupta temple. As its name indicates, it is associated with that great Indian Emperor of the North, Chandragupta Maurya and is reputed to have been constructed by him.

CHANDRAGUPTA

The object of worship in the Chandragupta temple is an image of Parsvanatha Tirthankar. An exquisitely carved doorway leads into the shrine, while by its sides are two stone screens, each with forty-eight tiny panels. The ninety-six panels contain scenes from the life of Emperor Chandragupta, from his birth onwards to his death at Sravanabelgola.

The story of Chandragupta's residence and death at Sravanabelgola, according to Jain scriptures is this:

"Chandragupta Maurya, the Emperor of India, dreamt one night a series of sixteen dreams. He was greatly disturbed by them and went to the sage Bhadrabahu who was at that time in his capital and asked him to interpret the dreams. All the dreams were satisfactorily explained but in the sixteenth dream, wherein the Emperor saw a twelve-hooded cobra, the sage foresaw calamity — for, according to his interpretations, the last dream indicated a terrible famine that would rage in the empire for twelve years.

True to Bhadrabahu's words, the famine broke out the next year. Thousands died in the streets and thousands more were dying every day. Chandragupta's ministers and priests went to the temple, propitiated the gods and killed hundreds of animals to appease them.

The horrid corpses of the hundreds of sacrificed animals, the dead bodies of his famine-striken subjects and the dying agony of the survivors sickened the heart of Chandragupta. He immediately called forth his ministers and abdicating in favour of his son, Simhasena, became a disciple of Bhadrabahu. The great sage, accompanied by Chandragupta and followed by twelve thousand other disciples, travelled south in search of more prosperous lands. Sravanabelgola, "green as an emerald, beautiful as the milky ocean and as invigorating as a drink of nectar" attracted them at first sight. When Bhadrabahu approached the twin hills of Chandragiri and Vindhyagiri, his divine vision revealed to him that his end was near. So, keeping only his royal disciple to attend him, he directed the rest of the company still southwards into the Chola country and choosing a small cave on the hill, left his earthly remains by the vow of fasting.

Chandragupta remained near the cave for twelve more years until he too left the world by the same rite of fasting.

The Chamunda Raya temple can be called the best looking temple on the Chandragiri hill. It has a fine tower, rising pyramid-like. Constructed nearly a thousand years ago, its builder was Chamunda Raya, under whose commands the colossal image of Gomatesvara was also set up.

TRIBUTE TO EVE

The Eradukatte and Savatigandhavarana temples have much interest attached to them, not from any architectural or sculptural point of view, but from some inscriptions that are in them. These inscriptions testify to the magnanimous way in which the Jain society of those days regarded their women.

The first temple was built by Lakshmi Devi, wife of General Ganga Raja. An inscription about her in the temple, after introducing her as "the consort of Ganga Raja" goes on to say that she was "a royal swan to the lake of his mind, praised by the blessed, a treasure of her lineage, and equal of the goddesses Lakshmi and Rukmini." Another inscription in the same temple speaks of a lady as "the lady Demati, the dear wife of the merchant Chamunda; possessed of remarkable and stately loveliness, who, on account of her merit and her beauty was looked upon as a celestial woman descended from heaven . . . a liberal bestower of gifts of food, learning and shelter and medicine on the four castes; always giving refuge to the frightened."

In the Savatigandhavarana temple, another lady, this time Queen Santala Devi, wife of King Vishnuvardhana is praised. One inscription records "O Santala Devi, which poet on earth is able to describe adequately the wealth of your beauty . . . the renowned Santala Devi who shines as a royal lioness at the side of King Vishnuvardhana."

Another says "dear to the heart and eyes of the famous king Vishnuvardhana, Santala Devi with locks black as moving bees and face resembling the moon was in every way equal to Rati. Who can

(Continued on Page 22 col. 2)

AS SEEN FROM OUTSIDE THE TEMPLE

Gomatesvara statue as seen from the outer walls of the temple that encloses it.

STORY ABOUT TEMPLE OF CHANDRAGUPTA

LEGEND And HISTORY

Last Look Round

VERY recently India had a Viceroy. He was a sturdy 6 foot 2 Scotchman. His name is Lord Linlithgow. He popularised the idea of improving the breed of Indian cattle. Many Indians who wanted to curry favour with the rulers took up the slogan. Every district officer secured the best stud-bull he could and many Indians aspiring for the prefixes of Rao Saheb or Rao Bahadur to their names came forward to meet the expenses. And the idea of prize bulls was in the air for a long time.

The reign or rule of Viceroys has gone the way of things in general—for that matter the way of all things on this terrestrial globe. And nobody contends that it is not for the good.

But the Governor of Bombay, Shri Girijashankar Bajpai, has recently laid claim to be "the prize bore of Bombay" and at Geneva he said he was a national bore. This, however, seems to be a tall claim.

The Governor was addressing the Scouts Rally in the city. He said: "I know little of the Scout movement as I have spent my life in other avocations." The Governor is the Patron-in-Chief of the Scouts. And as such he had to preside over the Rally and had to address the gathering.

The Make-up

GOVERNOR BAJPAI had no occasion to be so very modest about himself. That is, about his not knowing much about the Scout movement. There are and have been people in authority who have spent their lives in other avocations and still have addressed seamen's functions without any taint of fear or favour. They never complained that they did not know much about either the navy or the 'Dufferin' training. They have delivered full length addresses, as expected of them. What they said did not matter much. You can sketch out the seafaring traditions of India in prehistoric times. Then coming to "historic" times, give some juicy bits from foreigners' nebulous stories about Indian mercantile adventures over the seven seas and through umpteen rivers of the old and new world. And then wind up with a classical quotation in Sanskrit from some Veda, which no one in the audience would be able to check up.

Shri Vithal Chandavarkar, a mill magnate, who was for some time the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, recently divulged how he made up his convocation address. He said he used to take the convocation speeches of his predecessors and from each culled something and added a bit of his own here and there, appropriate to the occasion. And, lo! the speech for the convocation was ready.

In the case of the 'Dufferin' functions, it is not so difficult. You can ramble on as suggested above; a similar method can be followed in inaugurating a jet flight. If later anybody draws your attention to it, there is today something like a teleprinter machine which dishes out news and other sundry tit-bits to newspapers. The teleprinter can send a "Flash, Flash, Flash" and tell the newspapers they should take the 'authorised version'— not of the Bible but of the speech — which would be relayed later, and not their own reporters' verbatim copy. And next morning the speech would appear in a compact and to-the-point summary in all newspapers of the country — shorn of all the diversionary lines that the speaker traversed in his extempore delivery.

That is one remedy, for boring speeches. Prominent lawyers, given to arguing cases 'ad infinitum' use the phrase 'in conclusion' a dozen times and prolong their speeches by half-an-hour without any strain on themselves.

It is not a new honour that Governor Bajpai has been claiming. A couple Rajpals now "pal"-ing the States and some of the present His Excellencies abroad can lay a prior claim to the honour. At least they exhibited a tendency and a strenuous attempt to annex the coveted (?) honour.

Special Variety

"BORE", according to dictionary meaning, includes "twaddling." And it is here the trouble starts. Garrulity is the special badge of politicians. Unfortunately as yet Governor Bajpai has never laid a claim to being a politician. He has been a diplomat both under the British and of Free India abroad. But a politician, he has never aspired to be — AS YET. So, his claim to be the "prize bore" has to be taken with a pinch of salt and against innumerable claims of those who ought to know what they are talking about — except when they are on their feet and are goaded by the urge to address the distinguished persons that congregate to hear them. These occasions have come by the score ahd have all been met without fear or favour — OF THE AUDIENCES AND THE NEWSPAPER REPORTERS. That is how a politician does it. Shri Bajpai had better take a few lessons betimes from the adepts in the art lest if and when he descends into the political arena he find himeslf at sea — not on the "Dufferin."

I am talking of only public bores — and not of private homely stuff. It is the unenviable lot of many a man — married or otherwise — just to 'listen', and 'listen', and 'listen' without being able to get in a word of his own in between the torrential outpourings of bores 'par excellence.'

Others Too

IT is not merely politicians who can lay claim to being "prize bores". For instance newspaper reporters are past-masters in the art. Sometimes they are assigned to cover a meeting. At the meeting there are just a dozen or two persons making up the audience, often less than the number of distinguished invitees on the dais. But the editor has asked the reporter to give a full two-column write-up for the paper. The poor bloke has to sit through the entire proceedings and, though the speaker of the evening might have finished his peroration in a few minutes, the reporter has to sit down and write out his full quota. And lo! in the morning paper, there is a full length coverage of the meeting and the speech!

This is boredom to order.

There are other types of it, which we come across daily. Last week I saw an entire page assigned to a literary attempt to describe what we can roughly call in India the pre-spring month. The writer who is a literary star covered over eighty column-inches with the description of the falling leaves, the bare branches, dust-covered skeletons of trees and that of the birds that were observed in love-play and the method of provision of nests of various types for their expected offspring. Flowery language flowed out. The columnist or in this case the "page-ist" has to earn his or her living by producing the stuff which is bread and butter to him or her. In the process, however pleasant the production and charged with literary merit, the reader has to wade through a sea of minute details, which may do credit to the observation-powers of the writer, but except for those on whose hands time hangs heavy, no material purpose is served.

One of the former legislators once told me that all song, music and poetry were mere waste of time, though he was one of the best well-read men that I have come across. Though not concurring with that legislator, it is often times the lot of many who want to read books and magazines or other journals to suffer being bored by the slow development of the themes. In fact I was the other day editing a five-page article, when my colleague asked me what it was all about. I told him the five pages of matter could have been set down succinctly in the space of one single page, and probably this would have been more telling and less taxing on the patience of the reader.

I recall that once a well-known editor of a popular paper complimented a journalist for having beaten the world record. There are columnists all over the world in every newspaper. But this chap was a "half-columnist"! Brevity sometimes lends pointedness to what one has to convey. Brevity, that is not in terse aphorisms, is easily appreciated. But columnists, book-makers and even poets have to produce a sufficient quantity to earn their living. Who knows, even the politicians are also working on the same basis—to establish their status as politicians!

U.S. Sees Red

RECENTLY Mr. Norris Dodd, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, criticised the British Colombo Plan and the United States' Point Four programme as based on political considerations and not launched to help the backward areas to make rapid progress.

Proof of the correctness of this accusation comes from Washington reports in Colombo papers. Ceylon has trade links with China and is sending out a lot of its rubber to the Red regime of Mao at Peking. Besides the Food Minister of Ceylon recently said that China saved the island from the menace of starvation by sending rice for her hungry people.

There was a programme of installing a ten-million dollar transmitter for the "Voice of America" broadcasts in Ceylon. But political considerations have weighed with the Senate Committee. Mr. James Moron who left his job as Chief Engineer in Ceylon recently, told the Committee: "The United States is planning to spend a million dollars there although Ceylon is shipping strategic material —rubber—to Communist China." He also said that the "Voice" planned to spend an additional ten million dollars on a high-powered transmitter there.

Dr. Wilson Compton, International Information Chief of the United States, was asked if it was wise to throw 10 million dollars into Ceylon "which was doing business with Red China, has an apparently heavy Communist element in the Government and would have power to censor broadcasts".

DR. COMPTON SAID THAT THE PLANS HAD BEEN CANCELLED. He also said that Mr. Moran's million-dollar estimate was too high. Just over half a million dollars was the cost of the latest project in Ceylon.

Angry Senators

WHEN Mr. Moran said America did not have much control over programmes in Ceylon, because the Government there had the power of censorship, the Senators got angry. Said Senator John McClellan (Arkansas, Democrat): "I think this is rotten on the face of it.."

However two transmitters have arrived already in Ceylon and one more is to arrive in the course of three months. One of the two which have arrived will be placed at the disposal of the Ceylon Government and can be taken over after some years. At present the Ceylon Government charges fees to the "Voice of America" for beaming its programmes. When the new transmitters, costing roughly dollars 80,000 each, are put into operation, the fees to Radio Ceylon cease, it is reported.

It is good that the Ceylon Government has the right to disapprove of any programme put over by the "Voice of America", which according to the American Embassy at Colombo features "straight news" and musical shows.

And in Washington seven days later the State Department suspended Mr. Alfred H. Morton, Chief of the "Voice of America" Propaganda Broadcasting Division. It is said he disregarded an order forbidding the use of material from Communist writers in broadcasts to Iron Curtain countries. Mr. MacCardie, Assistant Secretary of State, said Mr. Morton sent a memorandum to other officials of the Voice of America expressing disagreement with the order against using material from Communist sources.

This shows how the wind is blowing in the "Voice of America" itself.

Way Out

DURING the Congress fortnight at Nanal Nagar in January, 193 men and 41 women volunteers of the Congress Seva Dal from eleven different provinces put their shoulder to some physical labour and repaired two tanks at Behriguda, near Hyderabad. The Irrigation Chief Engineer of Hyderabad prepared plans and offered all possible help to complete these minor irrigation works. The repaired tanks will give 20 more tons of rice every year, besides contributing an additional revenue of Rs. 849 annually to the Government. The work executed by the volunteers is said to be worth about Rs. 1,000.

Prime Minister Nehru commended the work done by the Congress Seva Dal Volunteers. He said "this is just the kind of constructive physical work that our volunteers should do, and the young men and women who have participated in it have set an excellent example."

When the Hindustani Seva Dal (which was later transformed into the Congress Seva Dal) was first formed at Coconada in 1923, the problem was how to finance it. The Hindustani Seva Dal was an autonomous body and was affiliated to the Congress, getting some annual subsidy, over which also there was a big battle in the Congress Working Committee. Today the Congress Seva Dal is still a voluntary organisation. The volunteers who participated in the completion of the minor irrigation work at Behriguda **had to bear their own travelling expenses fom their various provinces.** Some of them might be well-to-do and some might have been financed by provincial donations. To depend on public contributions is not and has never been a happy position to any organisation. Following is, therefore, a tip to those in charge of the Congress Seva Dal or similar voluntary organisations:

In Mount Carmel, Illinois, 13 boys of the local high school's building and trades class took a year to build a five-room house. After completion it was sold for dollars 13,850, giving the boys a profit of dollars 2,715.

The Congress Seva Dal organisers can certainly provide some such profitable work which can be executed under proper supervision in the rural or urban areas by voulnteers as a contribution towards funds for running the organisation, instead of depending solely on public or private donations for the purpose. This will also enhance the sense of self-help in the individual volunteers, who would be happy to contribute their own share for financing the activities of their oarganisation.

National Language

WHILE India has decided to do away with English in the course of 15 years, in the meanwhile developing Hindustani, the national language, to meet all needs of education and administration, Ceylon also has been trying to have its own Swabhasas—Sinhalese and Ceylon-Tamil. The attempts both in India and Ceylon to substitute national languages for English have not been happy in all cases. Dr. Jadunath Sarkar in the course of an article recently gave a sample of translation. For "Luther burnt the Pope's bull" the translation was "Lutherne Papa Rom Ka bail ko Jaladia"—which literally means "Luther roasted the ox of the Pope." This is a classic howler quoted by so many. We have our Marathi howler also in this respect. The Marathi expression for "Aurangzeb was helpless before Shivaji" is "Shivajichya Pudhe Aurangzebche Kahi Chaalale Nahi." This Marathi expression has been translated as "Nothing of Aurangzeb could walk before Shivaji"!

Law lecturers in Ceylon have led a deputation to the National Languages Commission of the island. They have definitely said that they could not teach law in the National Languages because even an accurate dictionary of words and phrases of current legal usage does not exist. There are no text-books and no legal journals in the National Languages. They say it is unfair to expect law teachers to undertake teaching law in National Languages without the necessary text-books. "Law lecturing is not like putting broadcast talks over the air—it is imparting knowledge in a highly technical subject in a specialised way," they conclude.

Last fortnight we gave the instance of a head constable coming into trouble in Madhya Pradesh because he relied on the copy of Hindi translation of the Indian Penal Code in carrying out his duties. It was fortunate that the appeal court judge admitted the plea of the constable and acquitted him. Otherwise the limb of the law would be bearing his conviction—with a grievance against the Hindi translation of the Penal Code!

In this substitution of national language or languages for English in the educational institutions and administration, it would be better to follow the policy of "Aste Kadam Badhao", or go ahead gradually, instead of trying to enforce abolition of English by rush tactics, as some leaders are bent upon doing.

Pamphlet On Mind Control

U.L.T. Pamphlet No. 12 on Mind Control by W.Q. Judge and Damodar K. Mavlankar gives helpful hints for cultivating a healthy and strong mind. Price 2 annas. Available at The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma-Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.

Butterfly Trees

The same group of trees are sometimes used by butterflies on migration year after year, although the same individual butterflies never visit the south a second time. On the Californian coast about a hundred miles south of San Francisco, the butterflies have been known to visit one group of trees for over eighty years and these "Butterfly Trees" are one of the show places of the district. The arrival of the butterflies in the autumn is headlined in the local newspapers, and anyone who throws stones or otherwise disturbs the sleepers is liable to a fine.

Fidgeting On Treasury Bench

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI (By Air).

A successful lawyer need not necessarily become a good Home Minister is related by Lord Simon in his delightful autobiography. This is what he says:—

"Llanduff's career in politics was somewhat chequered one. Lord Randolph Churchill had formed the highest opinion of him in connection with the prosecution that arose out of the Aston riots in 1884, and he pressed Lord Salisbury to make Mathews, Home Secretary when the Conservative administration was formed. The Prime Minister did so—Mathews' reputation as a fighting advocate was high: he had recently appeared in the Dilke diorce case. But speaking for the Government in the House of Commons is a very different matter.

The first occasion on which the new Minister took part was in reply to a fierce assault by Mr. Gladstone. Mathews, who possessed a sensitive temperament fidgeted with his notes and felt his courage oozing out of him as the Opposition Leader's blows continued to descend. At last, the strain was too much, and he whispered to the Leader of the House, "Churchill I cannot answer this. You will have to do it."

There is no Gladstone in the House of the People. The Congress has a big majority. And yet many a time fidgeting is noticed on the Treasury Benches.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fantastic Wonderland

STAMPS HAVE PUBLICISED COMMONWEALTH FAUNA

FOR beginner and advanced collector alike, it would be difficult to find a country as rich and rewarding as Australia. For the specialist, the innumerable die varieties, flaws, shades and other variations of the common George V values provide a group as interesting as any in the philatelic world. For the beginner, there are the wonderful creatures which have made this part of the world an animal wonderland.

Those who specialise in animal collections can wander the four corners of the globe, for whether it be South America or Greenland, the icy wastes of the South Pole or the burning jungles of North Borneo, life in all its infinite variety is reflected in the pretty bits of coloured paper which so delight the heart of the collector.

But whether it be the frozen North or the lush Tropics, there is a line of continuity that binds the living creatures of the worlds. Australia is one of the few places that provides an exception. Somewhere deep in the distant past, life in that continent broke away from the evolutionary line and branched off into the most bizarre and outlandish forms.

The full catalogue of animal life "down under" has not yet made its appearance on stamps. But in the dozen and more species that have been shown, there is enough to excite wonder an fascination in even the most unimaginative.

Wonderland

It is a strange tale that is unfolded by the stamps of Australia, a tale of exotic feather creatures that dance and mimic and laugh, of grotesque creatures that move by a perpetual progression of leaps and bounds, of birds that are tied forever to the earth and of monstrosities that lay eggs while still suckling their young.

Australia has always known how to use its stamps for propaganda, so it is not strange that it should have employed on its stamp designs the wonderland which lay ready at hand. The very first stamp to make its appearance when the six Capital states united into a Federation was the familiar design showing what can well be called Australia's national animal, the kangaroo. This strange creature has always occupied an honoured place on its country's issues and shares, with the emu, pride of place on the Court of Arms of the Commonwealth.

Science calls the kangaroo the macropus, an apt name meaning "big foot", for with the help of these feet it can bound distances upto seven yards and can attain a speed of over forty miles an hour. While resting, its strong and sinuous tail acts as a support to the massive body which, in a full grown specimen, can be eight feet long.

The fore-legs of the kangaroo are comparatively much lighter, but they are enormously strong and fitted with sharp talons. A few kangaroos have been trained to box, and have given no mean account of themselves while flatenning their human opponents in the ring.

Kangaroo

The kangaroo is a masupial that is the famale has a pouch in which to carry its young. Not the least wonderful thing about the kangaroo is the fact that it manages to survive at all. When born, the young kangaroo is barely an inch in length and is left largely to its own devices from the moment of birth.

The mother, apparently indifferent to its existence, makes no attempt to aid the blind and helpless creature; the little mite has to rely on instinct alone to crawl its way up the belly and into the pouch.

For the first few weeks of its life, the youngster stays almost entirely in the warmth and comfort of the mother's pouch. Later, it takes a few tentative and inquisitive peeps at the wide world outside, and finally abandons the pouch for short periods, leaping crazily over the countryside under the watchful eyes of mama.

If danger happens to threaten while the baby is in the mother's pouch, it is thrown out and retrieved later. In the old days, kangaroos were a favourite target for the hunter, and thousands were killed for food and for sport. Their staple diet is grass, but the fact that they have a great liking for cultivated crops, has made them very unpopular with farmers.

Nowadays numbers have been reduced to such an extent, that in certain parts of the Commonwealth they are protected. Despite this, however, there is very likelihood of the kangaroo as a species becoming extinct in the foreseeable future.

Black Swan

The top value of the fine pictorial set issued by New South Wales in 1888 on the occasion of the Centennial featured one of these quaint creatures, and it was only fitting that after Federation the kangaroo should have appeared on the first stamps. Where it is framed against a map of the Continent.

On the Georgian portraits the kangaroo appears at the left of the stamp, while in the K. G. VI definitives it is shown on the half-penny. Its latest appearance is on the "Arms" high values.

The swan is a synonym the world over for snowy whiteness, but when a Dutch explorer penetrated Western Australia in 1697, he discovered the black variety, which was adopted as the State emblem. As graceful as its white cousin, the silky black sheen of the bird is set off by the bright scarlet beak.

The black swan has been shown extensively on Western Australia stamps, and an error in the 4d value of the first issue (frame inverted) has given the world one of its standard major rarities, the so-called "inverted swan", specimen of which are catalogued upto £ 1000. For the modern collector, however, a fine stamp was issue by the Commonwealth on the occasion of the Centennary of the State, depicting a charming likeness of this bird.

Ostrich's Cousin

In contrast to this beautiful bird is the emu, a word that is familiar to all cross-word solvers. This creature is permanently earthbound like its cousin the ostrich. It is fairly heavy, about five feet high and its wings are purely rudimentary. It has thin but powerful legs, and can cover the ground at quite a pace. Emus were fairly widespread in the early days, and could be found close to the pioneer settlements. In fact, Emu Plains, a few miles from Sydney, was named on account of the large number of these birds to be found in that area.

The emu made its first appearance on the New South Wales Centennary issue, and is to be found on the 5½d value of the Commonwealth issues, as well as on the various stamps which show the Court of Arms. Its near relatives, the Cassowary and Kiwi can be found on the stamps of North Borneo and New Zealand.

In 1913 the Kookaburra first arrived on the philatelic scene, but modified versions have appeared down the years. This bird belongs to the kingfisher family. He is popular with the Australian farmer because he relishes insects and other pests. His lively and eager laugh is a familiar early morning feature, but the variations he can introduce in a song have earned for it the affectionate title of laughing jackass.

Teddy Bear

A great favourite all over the world, with children in particular, is the Koala, universally known by its affectionate title of "teddy-bear". Its amusing appearance, furry ears, button eyes and shy nature are mainly responsible for its popularity.

This quaint creatures is, as has been said before, extremely shy, but will take to men quite easily when handled with kindness. Koalas grow about three feet high, but are rarely seen on the ground, for most of their life is spent high up in the eucalyptus trees, whose tender leaves form the principal item on the menu. The koala is a dying race, but the belated protection afforded it holds out the hope that it will still be a great attraction for tourists in the reserves that have been set apart for its use.

The George VI definitive which pictured the koala was one of the most popular animal stamps Australia has ever issued. The specimen shown on this stamp was a star attraction at the Koala Park in Pennant Hills, N.S.W. His name was "Gumleaf" and he was born in 1930, but after a fairly adventurous career as a model for national and overseas publicity, he died of an eye affliction in 1933.

Amazing Mimic

The lovely Lyre Bird made its bow on the New South Wales Centennial Series of 1888. Outstanding feature of the bird is the beautiful tail. Only the male bird has the gorgeous plumage shown on the Australian stamp, the beautiful feathers which he spreads while dancing is secluded clearings in the bush.

The lyre bird is one of the most amazing mimics known. It seems to have no fixed language of its own, but adapts its cry to its environment, showing not only tremendous versatility but an amazing sense of progress. It has only to hear the song of some neighbouring bird on a couple of occasions before it adds the music to its repertoire. It carrols like the black and white magpie, it imitates the inane laughter of the kookaburra, it 'cracks' like the "Coach-whip" bird, it has the bell bird's tinkle by heart as well as the chirps and warbles of hundreds of others.

The bird is to be found in the forests around Melbourne and holiday makers have often been puzzles as to whether they are hearing the song of the original bird or of this fabulous imitator. Camouflaged cameras and sound units, however, captured not only this bird's amazing dance, but proved its tremendous inventiveness and vocal range.

The lyre bird believes in keeping up-to-date, and its repertoire includes a buzz saw, the sound of an axe felling a tree, motor horns in all their infinite variety and the barking of dogs.

The sprightly blue Wren has not appeared by itself on stamps, but two of these pretty creatures are shown at the base of the 3½d stamp of George VI. These small and extremely beautiful birds are to be found in pairs and family groups, not only away from cities but in suburban gardens as well The most notable feature is the shiny blue coat, the jumpy action and the quivering tail as the wren hops from place to place.

Several other animals have appeared on Australian stamps such as the horse, the bull, the Marino sheep and even the crocodile shown on the 'Aboroginal Art" two shilling value. But these are either domesticated or Totemic symbols The fantastic, unbelievable, nightmare-like Platypus would in many ways rival anything the most imaginative bushman could dream up.

Nightmare

There is a very plausible story related about the discovery of this amazing creature. It appears that a sailor, having imbibed rather too freely of the bottle had wandered a little off his course, when he came upon a platypus. Pink elephant can be ignored, but the hapless Tar found that this creature would not vanish no matter how much he rubbed his eyes. He took the easy way out, rushed back to his ship, took the pledge and never took another drink as long as he lived

The poor sailor's unbelief is understandable, for when one comes to the question "What is a platypus"? even the most hardened cynic is likely to break down in confusion. The platypus shows characteristics of animal, bird, fish and reptile. It represents a mamalian throwback to those aeons ago, when the world was young. Evolutionary processes seemed to halt in their tracts and retreat in utter confusion when they came to the platypus.

Science, certainly not usually timid, has examined this freak in detail, scratches its head, and given up the problem as hopeless. Unable to find another name for it, scientists have decided on "Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus" — with an accent on the confusion implied in the second word.

"Paradoxus"

The platypus measures a foot and a half, has a tail like a beaver, thick oily fur, a spatulate beak, webbed feet like a duck's lays eggs and suckles its young like a mammal. While asleep, it rolls itself into a ball like a hedgehog, and when it wishes to converse with its fellows it growls like a young puppy. It is peculiar to this part of the world, and when a pair were successfully kept alive in America it was a red-letter day in the annals of the zoo concerned. This quaint freak beats even the kangaroo to a frazzle and it is no wonder that the 9d George VI stamp of Australia should have so peculiar a fascination for those who know the creature's history.

The platypus first appeared on a Tasmanian Postal Fiscal set issued in 1880, stamps that are easily available and form colourful companians to the Commonwealth 9d.

Other countries have publicised their fauna by means of stamps, but few could have done so thorough or so picturesque a job of it as Australia, whose very attractive issues cover the entire field of bird, mammal, fish and reptile, and also include an amazing composite of them all.

Black Swan

Shown above is the lovely Black Swan which was adopted as the state emblem of Western Australia.

N. Zealand Coronation Issues

This is the year of the Coronation and the philatelic world will be enriched by quite a variety of designs from different parts of the British Commonwealth.

Among the latest, New Zealand has brought out really very appropriate and beautiful designs. A three penny stamp with the Queen's head and a 8 penny one with the imposing structure of Westminster Abbey where the Coronation will take place on June 2, 1953, are two of many that will bring stamp collectors collections colour and value.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN RAILWAY
CONCESSION TO HILL STATIONS

WITH EFFECT from 1ST MARCH, 1953, Return Tickets at 1½ single fares will be issued to the following Hill Stations for the First, Second and Inter Classes:-

Abu Road	Kodaikanal Road
Pathankot	Coonoor
Simla	Darjeeling
Dehra Dun	Kurseong
Kathgodam	Shillong
Ootacamund	

The return tickets will be available for three months, i.e. the return journey should be completed within three months from the date of the commencement of the outward journey. Tickets for First and Second classes will be issued ten days in advance and those for Inter Class will be issued one day in advance.

The return tickets will be issued from all stations, whose chargeable distance from the Hill Station is 75 miles or over.

There will be no concession for servants of First and Second Class passengers.

The return tickets will be available only by the booked route, and no option of travelling by an alternative route will be allowed.

The period of availability will not be extended on any account nor will refund of fares on any unused portion of the tickets be allowed.

These tickets will not be transferable.

Holders of concession return tickets are not permitted to break journey on outward trips. Reservation on the return journey should be made only from the Hill Stations from which the return half is available and Station Masters of Hill Stations concerned will arrange reservation for the entire journey including portions of journey from other stations enroute as desired by the passengers.

The concessional return tickets to Hill Stations will be issued up to 31st October 1953.

(5934)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

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BEWARE OF 'BLOCS', SAYS BEVAN

Compares Them To Proselytizing Agencies

NEW DELHI, February 28 (PTI).

MR. ANEURIN BEVAN, British Socialist leader, today described the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union as "two proselytizing agencies attempting to suck the rest of the world into their spheres of influence."

Mr. Bevan, who was addressing a meeting organised here by the Indian Council of world affairs, suggested that what other nations had to do was to modify the behaviour of these two great national blocs, who at the moment did not appear to be able to influence each other's behaviour. "We can only do that," he added, "by having the right relationship with both."

Mr. Bevan said he understood that there were some British newspapers which represented that there was a difference of opinion between the Prime Minister of India and himself.

CAULDRON

"They have been attributing to me a phrase called the 'third force'," said Mr. Bevan, "but I have always been careful to avoid it. I have always been careful to say that I am not speaking of a third bloc; at the moment all I am speaking of is not being sucked into the cauldron, into this barren controversy.

The world is now subject to a kind of demonology, 'here you have the gods and there you have the devils.'

It is merely a matter where you are, as to which is the god and which is the devil. It seems to me that is a dangerous and uncivilized state of mind."

NEHRU'S POLICY

Mr. Bevan said that he had been expressing agreement with the foreign policy of the Government of India not out of mere politeness, but because it seemed to him that what Prime Minister Nehru was doing was to try to prevent the differences between the nations from being resolved by the arbitrament of war.

Bevan Will Not Oblige

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (UPI):— Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who addressed a public meeting this evening, was asked if the Congress Party was not the Conservative Party of Great Britain.

The Labour leader amidst laughter said, "I am leaving India on the third and I want to leave India with the best of relations between the host and the guest."

Village Servants In Scarcity Areas

The Government of Bombay has decided to give an additional remuneration to low paid Patils in the scarcity areas and the inferior village servants who have got to be maintained in those areas for efficient administration. The increase in remuneration would be such as would make their total monthly income from all sources equal to Rs. 10. These orders take retrospective effect from the date of declaration of scarcity conditions in a particular area and will remain operative till October 31, 1953.

POLICE DOG IN THE NEWS

MADRAS, Feb. 28 (UPI): The achievement of a police dog is again in the news in Madras.

In 1951, trained police dogs were successfully employed to detect illicit distillation of arrack in certain areas in and around Madras city. This time "brutus", one of the dogs, has caught red handed as many as five thieves of scrap metal in the Madras Harbour and handed them over to his masters.

Austrian Chancellor

VIENNA, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Leopold Figl was today renominated Austrian Chancellor by the rightwing People's Party which won most of the seats in the lower house in last Sunday's election.

Party Chairman Julius Raab will inform President Theodor Koerner today of the nomination, a spokesman said.

BHARATIYA ART AND MUSIC

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, today stressed the role of music in promoting harmony and goodwill among mankind.

He was inaugurating the Bharatiya music and art society at Matunga.

He regretted that some "second-grade musicians" quarrelled among themselves. Harmony, he said, was the "Soul of music."

Messages wishing success to the society were received from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, the Mayor of Bombay, S. K. Patil and others.

Welcoming the Chief Minister, Dr. S. R. Ramachandran dwelt upon the objectives of the new society. He said it was non-sectarian and would encourage Carnatik and Hindustani music and also all schools of classical dances.

After the speeches, Palghat Rama Bhagavatar gave the inaugural concert. He reeled off pieces from composers like Swati Tirunal, Deekshatar, Thyagaraja and others in quick succession. His rendering of Nattakurunji, Poorvi Kalyani, and Ethukula Kamboji was traditional, and inspiring. Rama Bhagavatar has the uncanny knack of touching the life force of a Raga and keeping the audience spell-bound. His "Rama Ni Samana" developed into a musical marathon in which C. R. Mani (violinist) and Nagercoil Ganesan added to the gait and tempo. In Thanam and Pallavi he picturised Saveri in all its facets with shuttle Tans and variegated groupings and patterns of Swaras. It was a type of "Raman Effect" in music.

Jammu Day

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI): The Joint Committee composed of representatives of Jan Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and Ram Rajya Parishad today called on the people to observe March 5 as "Jammu and Kashmir Day".

KOLHAPUR: Kolhapur District has sold the highest number of National Savings Certificates — about nine lakh rupees worth — in the Southern Division for the year 1952-53.

HIRAKUD DAM IN 15 TO 20 YEARS

BHUBANESWAR, Feb. 28 (PTI): The Chief Minister of Orissa, Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhuri said here yesterday it was now proposed to phase the programme of the construction and expenditure of the multi-purpose Hirakud Dam across the Mahanadi over a period of fifteen to twenty years. The actual progress of work would depend upon the demand for power and development of irrigation, he said.

The Chief Minister who was replying to a question of the leader of the opposition Mr. Shradhakar Supakar in the Orissa Assembly yesterday said that according to the Mazumdar Committee Report, the expenditure on the construction of the dam was Rs. 92.08 crores. It would be possible to complete the main dam by June 1955. By 1954-55 it would be possible to provide irrigation to 13.47 lakhs of acres and generate 48,000 k. w. electric power.

PLAN TO CHECK MARCH OF A DESERT

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28 (PTI): Conference to finalise the scheme of checking the march of the Rajasthan desert and the soil erosion in three western districts of Uttar Pradesh—Agra, Mathura and Eatawah, was held here today by experts on the subject, of the Central and the U.P. Governments.

The State Governor Mr. K. M Munshi presided over the conference which was also attended by Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Central Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Charan Singh, State Minister for Agriculture and other high-ranking officers of the Governments of India and U.P.

The conference also discussed the question of tree plantation in the land between Yamuna and Chambal rivers along the railway lines and canals and in Girl Govardhan in Mathura.

'FISHY' REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (Reuter): A fisherman's report of seeing an unknown submarine off the northern California coast at dusk yesterday touched in a widespread navy coastguard and airforce hunt. the American Navy disclosed today.

A navy spokesman said unknown subamrine contacts had been reported about once a month over the past year and added: "There is no reason to assume that foreign submarines are not operating off our coasts. They are beyond the three-mile limit. There is nothing we can do do; it is under international law."

MYSTERY DISEASE BAFFLES MEDICOS

POONA, February 28 (PTI).

THE mysterious disease which has been raging in some parts of the Poona and Ahmednagar districts during the last one and half years and whose symptoms were an intense thirst, loss of appetite and gradual physical weakness was the subject of a discussion at the meeting of the Association of Physicians this morning.

Dr. C. N. Chandrachud who had treated a number of patients suffering from this disease at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona said that though the disease had not yet been identified it was supposed to be due to some deficiency either in the drinking water or in the food that the people consumed. Dr. Chandrachud, who read a paper on the subject, said that initially it was believed that the disease might have arisen out of an infection but clinical tests had, however, negatived this theory.

He pointed out that in a village it remained confined to certain families or group of families and a large number of other inhabitants in the village remained unaffected.

Even in the family it affected only one individual or at other times affected several members. Examinations of some of the patients admitted to the Sassoon Hospital had also proved that the infection was not viral, bacterial or fungus.

Dr. D. K. Viswanathan, Director of Public Health, Government of Bombay, disclosed that a unit of the Haffkine Institute under the supervision of Col. Dogra was investigating the cause of the disease. He was of the opinion that the disease was the result of an infection, the origin and source of which had not yet been traced. He pointed out that clinical tests had negatived the belief that the disease was due to the people eating slightly old Bajri.

A cottage Hospital established by the Government at the village of Bote, in Ahmednagar District, with accommodation for one hundred in-patients, had found that most of the patients had recovered with the change in their diet.

COPYRIGHT OF GANDHIJI'S BOOKS

Navajivan Trust Wins Against Gorakhpur Publications

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28 (PTI):— A decree of permanent injunction and damages has been granted in favour of the Navajivan Trust by Mr. B. C. Vakil, District Judge of Ahmedabad in the case in which the Trust had charged the Prakritik Chikitsa Sangh and Mr. Mahavira Prasad Poddar of Gorakhpur of committing "clear and wanton" infringement of the Trust's copyright.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister and Mr. Jivanji Desai, President and the Secretary respectively of the Navajivan Trust of Ahmedabad, and other trustees had through their advocate Mr. P. B. Patwari filed a suit against the defendants to the effect that the defendants by publishing a book in Hindi entitled "Arogya ki Kunji" had committed a "clear and wanton" infringement of the copyright of the previous publication "Arogyani Chavi" in Gujerati by Mahatma Gandhi and its authorised Hindi translation "Arogya ki Kunji" by Delhi's Health Minister Dr. Shushila Nayyar, in view of the fact that the Navajivan Trust enjoyed the sole copyright in all writings, letters, and books of Mahatma Gandhi by virtue of Gandhiji's last will of February 20, 1940, with a probate and assignment.

The District Magistrate in his judgment delivered on February 26, held that as the infringement of the copyright was "clearly proved" and as "substantial injury" was done to the Navajivan Trust a permanent injunction be issued against the defendants restraining them from the future sale, publication and distribution of the book. The court also ordered the defendants to hand over the unsold copies and blocks of the book to the Navajivan Trust for assessing damages to be awarded to the Trust.

The court has appointed a Commissioner to report on the profits made by the defendants.

This is the first "test case" filed by the Navajivan Trust after the death of Mahatma Gandhi against the unauthorised publication of his books.

BETTER BUSES FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 28 (PTI): Over 2,50,000 citizens daily using the nationalised bus transport service in Madras City are to be given better travelling comfort this year

The State Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 for 1953/54 and an equal amount for next year to replace gradually short wheel-based buses by broad-based diesel vehicles. It is proposed to put on the roads 45 light diesel vehicles this year and twenty such buses next year.

Government is also considering whether double-deckers should be included in the city's 338-strong fleet. Some important thoroughfares of the city are not considered suitable for double-deckers because of overhead tramway wires.

However, as an experimental measure, one double-decker has been launched on the Marina Road which is free from overhead installations.

JAPAN'S TRADE BID WITH PAKISTAN

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Japan hopes to conclude a trade agreement to export to Pakistan 35 million sterling worth of textile piece goods, iron and steel products and machinery, a Japanese Trade Ministry spokesman said today.

In return Pakistan would send raw cotton and jute of an equivalent value.

Praja Socialists Postpone It

BANGALORE, Feb. 28 (PTI): The Mysore State Praja Socialist Party's proposed agitation against food price increase, hospital levy and Multi-point Sales Tax to commence tomorrow has been postponed.

RAJKOT: Saurashtra has offered 3,000 tons of rice to Kutch and the offer has been accepted by the Kutch Government, it is learnt here.

Between You And Me

By Me

THE story of Indians overseas is one of adventure and romance. In the heyday of Hindu empires, there was large-scale emigration to the Far East, and Indians settled in Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Indo-China and Bali as traders and artisans.

Carrying the torch of civilisation from ancient India, the emigrants changed the cultural landmark of their adopted countries and built edifices and temples like Borobudur, which marked the zenith of a composite culture and cosmopolitan outlook. In fact, there was a Hindu dynasty of kings ruling over the Sunda Islands. This is an example of complete cultural assimilation; for imperialism, with its exploiting connotation and denationalising denotation was unknown in those days.

* * *

Since the advent of the British rule in India, there was an upsurge of emigration both towards the East and the West. Indian traders and labourers were offered attractive wages and favourable terms of security to develop the natural resources of the British Empire. This took them to Mauritius, Madagascar, East Africa, South Africa, West Indies, British Guiana in the west, and to Ceylon and Fiji in the south. Rubber, tea, sugar and mineral resources of the far-flung British Empire were tapped to the full with Indian personnel, who hold the key positions today in those industries. The necessity for Indian labour was so keenly felt even in the first World War, that the Government of India invoked the notorious Defence of India Act to permit Indian emigration to Fiji which was stopped before. Recently there has been a request from the British Government for the permanent settlement of Indian families in Borneo to exploit the agricultural and mineral wealth of that island. Thus Indians overseas cover a vast area, from Panama to Papua, cutting across three continents. Most of them have been born and bred in the land of their adoption, though they look to India as their spiritual home and the land of their forefathers.

* * *

There is a vital difference between the first emigration and the second phase under the British Raj. In the first phase, Indian emigrants and merchant adventurers were free men who commanded respect in their adopted land by their efficiency in work and cultural superiority. Under the British Raj, most of them were indentured labourers or assisted emigrants who exploited the land and the sons of the soil for their British masters. Naturally they were looked upon as "interlopers" by the indigenous population, which in turn developed an exclusive outlook among the emigrants. They considered themselves as birds of passage and their main ambition was to earn quickly, return to India and settle in peace. They did not freely associate with popular movements, nor did they develop any vital contacts with the local population for cultural or economic uplift.

The British rulers were to a great extent responsible for encouraging this attitude of aloofness on the principle of "divide and rule." This economic set-up proved allright under British Imperialism. Now that the sun has set in some parts of the British Empire and the British have withdrawn from India, Burma and Ceylon, and may be forced to withdraw from Malaya, a new situation has developed, which threatens the prosperity and security of Indians overseas. This is the challenge of the freedom era and the overseas Indians should rise to the occasion by demonstrating their full and *total loyalty* to their adopted country and completely identifying themselves with the sons of the soil in shaping and broadening the basis of their new-won freedom. Pandit Nehru has advised Indians in Rangoon, Singapore and Ceylon to give up the outlook of exploiters for one of constructive endeavour and useful citizenship.

* * *

"Apartheid", with its bared tooth and claw, is facing Indians in South Africa and is fought at the United Nations level. Even when this racial battle for the White man's supremacy is condemned as a negation of all modern canons of politics and justice, the Apartheid" spirit is rearing its ugly head in some Asian countries. The Philippines has been restricting the entry of Indians on some misunderstanding, and the Indian Consulate there is taking up the matter with the Philippine authorities. The Indo-Burman relations have considerably improved and a satisfactory formula has been found to absorb Indian settlers in the new scheme of freedom. In Malaya the problem is peculiar. In a population of six millions, the Chinese form the largest single group of forty-five per cent. Indians total about ten per cent of the population. The Malays demand Dominion Status, but are afraid that the combine of Chinese and Indians will seize political power in any new set-up, to the detriment of the sons of the soil. In the running war against Communists, the British authorities are out for the enlistment of Indian support and General Templar has announced a scheme of settling landless Indian labour on estate lands, utilising the balance of the Indian Immigation Fund. For some unknown reason, the British authorities in Malaya have suddenly retreated from their orignal offer, though India Government supported the scheme. Dato Onn Bin Ja'afar, leader of the United Malaya National Organisation, has evolved a common political platform for the Malays, Chinese and Indians to put up a United Front for freedom. He recently visited India and saw Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to gain support for his organisation But the future of Malaya is still in the lap of gods.

* * *

Ceylon is the one country which is indulging in anti-Indian legislation of a vexatious and virulent type, despite longstanding good relations between the two countries. Out of a total population of eight millions, there are a million Indians, most of them engaged as plantation labour on tea and rubber estates. By one stroke of the pen, the Ceylon authorities have disenfranchised about senven lakhs of Indian labourers. In spite of the Privy Council's judgment, they have amended the citizenship laws to the detriment of Indians and have made most of them "stateless. Many of them have been refused ration cards and there is a concerted attempt to "squeeze them out" of the island. Though the Government of India holds a watching brief on behalf of Indians in Ceylon, it cannot actively interfere, as most of them are Ceylon-born-and-bred nationals in every sense of the term. The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Dudley Senanayake is prepared to offer a basis for talks with Pundit Nehru within the limits of anti-Indian citizenship laws. This is virtually shutting the door even before negotiations start. Though the act of Mr. Dudley Senanayake is on a par with that of Dr. Malanfi Pt. Nehru has turned down the demand for taking up the matter with the United Nations. India bore the brunt of the freedom fight against the British and Ceylon is one of the indirect beneficiaries. It is a poor showing of democracy and freedom that Ceylon should use its newly acquired independence to disenfranchise one eighth of the population and make them "stateless." This is a matter on which the Ceylon authorities must deeply ponder, as it amounts to a misuse of freedom.

* * *

Freedom is said to be a solvent of social tensions, but the contrary holds good in Ceylon. It is not easily understandable why Ceylon authorities are playing up anti-Indian feelings and preparing the ground for a mass exodus of Indians. Indians are not "poor relations", but form a vital sector in the country's trade and industry. Ceylon's rubber and tea plantations cannot prosper long with discontented and disenfranchised Indian labour. Petitions, prayers, protest and even Satyagraha have not evoked response from the Ceylon authorities. Matters are threatening to develop into a first class political crisis, and unilateral goodwill of Pandit Nehru alone cannot save the situation.

* * *

Warning Dr. Malan against the suicidal "Apartheid" policy, Mr. Louis Burman, a past President of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, said: "Any talk of expatriating South African Indians to India is sheer nonsense. If Durban Indians are expatriated, the greater part of the city's municipal services would come to a standstill; hotels would cease to function and most industries would lose some of their besh operatives. Once a racial group has been integrated in the economic life of a country, it cannot be easily disturbed without disrupting the vital economic balance." These observations of a hard-headed businessman apply no less to Ceylon. Ceylon plantations are run mostly by Indian labour and the scavenger and sanitary service in many cities is manned by Indians. It is time that the Ceylon authorities realised the potential dangers involved in their anti-Indian policy.

Pre-occupied with the problem of rehabilitation of unending streams of refugees from Pakistan, India is worried over the possible mass exodus of Indians from Ceylon, thanks to Mr. Senanayake's policy of "squeezing" them out. But fear turns into courage under extreme circumstances. If India can take ten million refugees from Pakistan, it cannot shut its doors against the incoming of Indians rendered "stateless" in Ceylon. But at the same time India's prestige as a free country will not allow Indian labour to be treated as helots in Ceylon estates without full rights of citizenship. Ceylon is playing with fire, and if it ultimately leads to complete and total withdrawal of Indian labour from Ceylon, India's economy may be to some extent upset. But to the Ceylonese, it will prove another "Lanka dahan". Let Mr. Senanayake choose.

* * *

THE presentation of a purse by the mercantile community to Mr. A. C. Ramalingam, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, is a welcome gesture of public appreciation of his services. From a "steno" to secretary has the air of romance of an adventure story, but the main point is that Mr. Ramalingam and the Indian Merchants' Chamber grew up together from humble origins to the present position.

Despite the pioneering efforts of the late Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Laljee Narainjee and Mr. Mathuradas Vissanjee, the Indian Merchants' Chamber was struggling to establish itself and had to compete for a place against the overwhelming influence of the European Chamber. From the days of Sir Basil Blackett when the battle of the Rupee ratio was fought to the Five-Year Plan of Pandit Nehru, the Indian Merchants' Chamber was a potent influence in shaping public policies. From the tenancy of a ramshackle building in Hornby Road, the Chamber has come to possess its own magnificent premises lording over Marine Drive. Its first secretary, Mr. J. K. Mehta, was one of the moulders of economic thought in Bombay and his contributions in the "Bombay Chronicle'" under the pen-name of "Kristodas" built up a community of interests between the public and business at large. While Mr. Mehta cultivated public opinion by his speeches and writings, Mr. Ramalingam, his "chela," took up the organisational work and made the Chamber what it is today.

* * *

Some of the past presidents of the Chamber paid warm tributes to Mr. Ramalingam and declared, that had he taken to politics, he would have been a top ranker on the Treasury Bench either in Bombay or in Delhi. Mr. Ramalingam wants to retire, but his friends and admirers advise him to stay on. There is an old story that a young man approached a philosopher and consulted him about his marriage. The latter gently said, "Not yet." Twenty years after, when he again approached him for advice, he firmly said, "Not at all." The moral applies to public servants who have made themselves indispensable. Mr. Ramalingam, apart from his abilities, is a gentleman to his finger tips and has no temper to lose. After a hard day's work in the Chamber, one can find him in the Indian Gymkhana at Matunga relaxing himself in card play. 56 is his favourite game, in which he is at his best. Initially, a shy-bidder, he notes the bids of his partners, weighs the strength of his opponents, continues prompting bids and finally wins hand down with 56 "no trumps". He is a good winner as well as a graceful loser. Even in public work he has the uncanny knack of merging his personality with the cause he represents. Mr. Ramalingam never shows himself off, but has to be discovered. This brings him all friends and no enemies.

* * *

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee has come to be known as a purse-giver. In 1945 when he was the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, he arranged a purse to Mr. J. K. Mehta on the eve of his retirement, which ran to six figures. Now during his second tenure of presidentship he presented a purse to Mr. Ramalingam. Mr. Pranlal accepted the second term of office, when the Chamber was facing a crisis and a blackout in reputation. For one year he worked heart and soul and successfully re-established the Chamber in public esteem. His deputation to the Government on the Sales Tax levy and other allied problems has become a historic event. He fought hard to maintain the good relations, which prevailed for decades between the Chamber and the Government, and if he lost in the first round, Government was the loser. He latterly took up the cause of Swadeshi industry and is its ardent propagandist. He has retired from the Chamber with laurels well earned.

His successor Mr. Ambalal Kilachand is a young man of high ambitions and is a go-getter. The Kilachand house occupies a prominent place in public and business life. Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, the nestor of the house, is a Member of Parliament. His brother, Ramdas, is a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Mr. Ambalal can be expected to continue the good work of the Chamber and broadbase it by harnessng the younger elements which have recently become vociferous.

* * *

THE landmarks of the field of Plassey where India lost the battle of independence against the British will be considerably changed by "Grow More Food" drive. After the advent of streams of refugees from East Bengal, West Bengal is hard put to find living space for them.

Out of the 10 square mile area of Plassey, 9 square miles will be ploughed to grow rice, maize and wheat to augment food supply. The only exception is the one square mile area where General Mir Jaffer's army was poised to attack Lord Clive's forces from behind, but the general betrayed his country and remained a silent observer. That area is still a swampy stretch and probably the authorities do not want to grow any crops there, lest more Mir Jaffers come in their wake.

* * *

In this connection, the following historical tale throws a flood of light on the vital connection between the land and habits of the people. Ahmed Shah, the first Sultan of Gujerat, was in search of a site to build his capital. While he was on a hunt, accompanied by his bloodhounds, a hare was sighted which was pursued by the hounds. The hare ran for its life, but suddenly turned round to attack its pursuers. The Sultan was surprised at the timid animal's bravery and concluded that it was the quality of the soil that made the timid animal brave. He chose that site for his capital and founded Ahmedabad. Even today when somebody misbehaves or commits acts unworthy of him, people taunt him that the land he came from and the food of the soil are to blame for his behaviour. When the marble plaques or other Plassey memorials are removed from the scene, one square mile of land is still left as a memorial to Mir Jaffer, the seller of the country's freedom. Let it prove a warning of history.

The Indian mercantile community presented a purse to Mr. A. C. Ramalingam, for his signal services rendered to trade as secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber. Picture shows Mr. Ramalingam replying to the address. Photo by G. Mull.

OWNER OF TURKISH TANKER FINED

Tried To Escape With Impounded Ship

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Hasim C. Mardin, owner of the Turkish Tanker Raman captured by West German police while trying to escape down the river Weber, was fined 30,000 German marks (2,500 pounds sterling) by a Court of summary jurisdiction here last night.

The Court stated that the fine was in lieu of a prison sentence of 30 days which could normally be imposed.

Mardin, 43, who comes from Istanbul, was alleged to have engineered the Raman's dash for freedom on February 17, after the vessel had shipped her moorings at a Bremen shipyard where she had been impounded by Court order.

The 7,000-ton tanker was captured at pistol point by west German water police after a three hour chase.

During the flight, Mardan took over command himself from the Captain.

The Raman, now 36 years old, was being repaired at a shipyard here last June. When repair costs had not been paid last December, the shipyard obtained an impounding order until the bill, totalling one and a half million German marks (125,000 sterling) was settled.

No action was taken against the skipper, Rifat Onder, or his crew.

MANKAR PRIZE FOR BRAVERY

Applications Before March 15

The Commissioner of Police and Administrator of the Pilot Officer Chandrakant K. Mankar Prize Fund will award a prize of Rs. 125 to any person, other than a member of the fighting services, the Police Force or the Municipal Fire Brigade, who has at personal risk saved human life on land, sea or in air within the Greater Bombay area, during the year 1952. Members of the public, who might have performed such a brave deed, are requested to send their applications for the prize, together with detailed particulars of the incidents and some authentic proof in support of their claim, so as to reach the Commissioner of Police at Head Police Office, Bombay, before March 15, 1953.

The prize will be awarded to the person who, in the opinion of the Administrator, has performed the best deed during the year. In case the person concerned has died in the performance of the deed or due to any injury sustained by him during the course of performing the act, the prize will be given posthumously to the legal heir of that person.

Association Of Indian Industries

In a press note on the budget estimate, the Association of Indian Industries welcomes, the slight relief measures that have been given to the lower middle classes by raising the exemption limits in taxation in the case of individuals and also in the case of Joint Hindu Families. In view of the difficulties that are being experienced by a large number of industries in finding funds for depreciation and replacement of machinery and plant, it was expected that some provision would be made in the Budget proposals to link depreciation with replacement costs rather than with original costs as at present. It is, therefore, regretted that no provision to this effect has been made. It is, however, hoped that on reconsideration, the Parliament would make necessary provision in this connection.

Kamla Nehru Anniversary

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Tilak Balak Mandal observed the anniversary of the late Mrs. Kamla Nehru today in Shanti Nagar, Kurla, a suburb of Bombay. Mr. Girdharilal Punwani presided.

France & Italy To Build World's Longest Tunnel

ROME, Feb. 28 (Reuter): France and Italy last night agreed on the construction of the world's longest road tunnel—a 7-3/4 mile artery straight through 15,782-foot Mont Blanc, Europe's highest mountain.

M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, and Signor Alcide de Gasperi, Italian Premier, agreed at a two-day meeting here to begin work on the tunnel as soon as both nations' parliaments have ratified the scheme.

The tunnel, talked about for years here, will cut the route between France and Italy by several hundred miles.

Switzerland, also vitally interested in the project, will help to finance the work.

M. Bidault and Signor de Gasperi, who have been discussing world and mutual problems, also pledged themselves tonight to "work in common for the construction of the Europe of the future".

They said this was a fundamental aim of their foreign policies.

Swedish Museum Technique

EXHIBITION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, yesterday inaugurated in the National Museum at Rashtrapati Bhawan, an exhibition of photographs of Swedish museum technique and specimens of the recent finds of the Swedish expedition to Bikaner.

The finds include about ten large vessels of pottery, a few small size sculptures, one clay plate with Gupta inscriptions, beads of clay and various ornaments and coins from various periods.

THIRD & FREE THOUGHT

Requesting the Education Minister to open the exhibition, the Swedish Minister to India, M. Perwin said that Bikaner symbolised the unity of India.

"The unity of India", he said, "is a great thing, not only of the past, not only of the immediate present, but of the future. It is rich in promise because of the contributions that India can make to the community of nations."

Prime Minister Nehru and the Education Minister, he said, "are symbols of an old tradition of tolerance and constructive work which is greatly needed in our age. Even more than a third force, the world is in need of a third thought and above all, a free thought.

"That is the aim of science and therefore our scientists will carry with them to Sweden a message of understanding and goodwill," he added.

He hoped that the work of the Swedish expedition would lead to "many new links of friendship between the two countries".

Chemical Workers' Demand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Council of the Chemical Mazdoor Sabha representing over five thousand workers employed in the Chemistry industry in the city of Bombay, in its meeting held on Friday decided to make a demand for the consolidation of wages by the incorporation of dearness allowance with the basic wage.

AT FAMINE-AID BALL

Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi group of Social Welfare Committee's famine-aid ball was held at W.I.A.A. Club on Friday night. Photo shows: Miss Roshan H. Mehta receiving a prize from Mrs. Hamid (wife of the Sheriff of Bombay) for intelligence.

Proposal To A. D. Shroff For Indo-Jap Iron Plant

TOKYO, February 28 (PTI).

FRESH talks are under way between private Japanese and Indian interests for the setting up of a joint Indo-Japanese iron plant in India, it is learnt here from reliable sources.

The talks, it is understood, have been undertaken on the initiative of the Kobe Steel Works, one of Japan's big steel makers, which made the proposal to Mr. A. D. Shroff, Director of Tata Sons Company, who was in Japan recently.

The proposal, it is further understood, calls for the setting up of a plant with an annual capacity of 2,000,000 tons under the joint ownership of Tata Sons Company and Kobe Steel Works, with the latter supplying the necessary plant equipment.

The Indian side, it is learnt, has expressed its willingness to consider the proposition favourably, if the export-import bank of Japan reduces its interest rate from the present seven and a half per cent to four and a half per cent.

These sources revealed that the export-import bank was favourably inclined to consider a reduction in the interest rate.

Payment for the Japanese plant investment would be made in the form of iron produced by the plant and by the supply of other materials. However, Japan would not get all the iron produced by the plant. Only one-eighth or at the most between one-eighth and one-fourth of the plant's output would be shipped to Japan. The rest would be paid for in coal, scrap iron and iron ore.

Although the negotiatons are still in an early stage, it is believed they are making good headway and it is understood that the prospects of the plan going through successfully appear good if the export-import bank's rates are reduced.

The sources said that this proposal follows the recent failure of the proposed Indo-Japanese iron plant in Orissa.

Agricultural Legislation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28: The Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has brought out a new volume in the series "Agricultural Legislation in India" which covers enactments on Agricultural Production and Development. It contains full texts of the Acts passed by the various State Governments.

BERLIN: The West Berlin Institute for Economic Research said in its weekly report published here on Friday that East Germany was in the middle of an open economic crisis. The institute said the permanent drain of reparations to the Soviet Union had hampered the development of industries despite reduced consumption.

QUICK AT HIS JOB

LOS ANGELES Feb. 28 (Reuter): Mr. Otto Schaffer, Assistant Manager of a loan company, here asked a young job applicant: "What is your occupation?"

"Eye stick up places," the youth replied, pulling out a pistol.

He escaped with 204 dollars.

No 'Rule' Against Chief Justice

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27 (PTI): A Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court held today that it could not issue a rule against its own Chief Justice under the Constitution.

The Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Das, Mr. Justice Mukherjee and Mr. Justice Guha, discharged the rule previously obtained by Mr. P. K. Bose, former Registrar, Original Side, Calcutta High Court, calling upon the present Chief Justice to show cause why the proceedings leading to his (Mr. Bose's) dismissal from service as Registrar should not be quashed.

BHAVNAGAR FIRING JUSTIFIED

RAJKOT, Feb. 28 (PTI): The District Magistrate of Zalawad, Mr. V. G. Subedar who recently held an enquiry into the police firing of January 2 at Bhavnagar in connection with the anti-Sales Tax agitation has stated in his report that "the circumstances in which firing was resorted to themselves provide a full justification for the firing."

One student had been killed and a few others were injured as a result of firing in Bhavnagar.

A Government Press Note giving the report said that after full consideration of the report Government was satisfied that, placed as they were, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Assistant Superintendent of Police had used the minimum force possible and the firing on the crowd was justified.

SALONIKA: A Greek military court sentenced to death three Greek men and a woman on charges of spying for "Bulgarian intelligence." Five other accomplices were given minor prison terms.

U.N. Korea Debate

FIVE NATIONS TO SPEAK ON MONDAY

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Representatives of five countries today put their names down to speak in the resumed debate on Korea by the General Assembly's Political Committee on Monday. But the name of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, was not among them.

The debate was suspended on Thursday night until Monday because of the lack of speakers. Most delegates said privately that they were waiting for Mr. Vyshinsky to speak.

He has promised to answer the challenge of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, of the United States, who accused the Soviet Union of actively assisting the aggressor in Korea and called on Mr. Vyshinsky to disprove that facts if he could.

BRITISH PILOTS BUSY IN KOREA

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Allied troops lost—but quickly recaptured—two small positions in West Korea today after another day of sharp air and sea activity.

Both positions described as minor, are in the area where the Imjin river crosses the front, northwest of Yonchon.

British pilots from the carrier "Glory" have flown through foggy weather to strike at Railways and supply buildings on the west coast of North Korea.

On the other side of the peninsula the American cruiser "Los Angeles" continued the bombardment of Wonsan port after earlier onslaughts by the 16-inch guns of the 45,000-ton battleship "Mighty Mo" Missouri.

American 'Superfortresses' from Okinawa last night dropped another load of 120 tons of high explosive on the Communist supply bottleneck round Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

Kher's Visit To Oxford

OXFORD, Feb. 28 (Reuter).—The High Commissioner for India Mr. B. G. Kher who has been visiting Oxford as a guest of the Oxford University Majlis Society today visited Christ Church, Balliol, Trinity and Magdalen with the President of the Society Mr. T. R. Anantharaman.

Later he met Indians at the University informally at his hotel before returning to London.

When Ex-German Officers Wept

HANOVER, Feb. 28 (Reuter): German ex-officers wept as they watched the coffin containing former Field Marshal Gerd Von Rundstedt lowered into its grave here today.

More than two thousand people including a dozen former German Generals attended the funeral.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN DOCTORS

At their meeting held on February 24 and 25, 1950, the Medical Council of India adopted a resolution whereby foreign nationals holding medical qualifications not recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, can be considered for registration by the State Medical Councils if they are employed in Medical Colleges or other Medical institutions and do not engage themselves in private practice for personal gain.

At their meeting held on November 14 and 15, 1952, the Medical Council of India adopted another resolution recommending that permission for such registration be given for a period of five years in the first instance or for the period of their appointment in the post, whichever is less.

All applications for registration from such doctors received by the State Medical Councils have to be forwarded to the Secretary, Medical Council of India for consideration by the Executive Committee of the Indian Medical Council.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 1, 2009.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 14, 1372.
Parsi: Meher 1, 1322.
Sunrise: 6-59 a.m.
Sunset: 6-44 p.m.
Hightide: 00-32, 12-43.
Lowtide: 06-34, 18-24.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: First convocation at Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga. Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour and Public Health will preside, 9-30 a.m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE: Annual social gathering at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-15 p.m. Mr. Pranlal D. Nanjee will preside.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM: 118th birthday anniversary of Bhagwan Shri Ramkrishna Paramahansa will be celebrated at Ashram premises, Khar, from 7 a.m. onward. There will be a fine musical entertainment programme from 3 to 5 p.m. in which well-known musicians are expected to take part.

HOSTEL DAY CELEBRATIONS
New South Indian Co-operative Hostel Day celebrations will be inaugurated by Hon. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies at 5-30 p.m. at the hostel premises, near King's Circle. Kumari Vyjayantimala will distribute prizes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "Self-Discipline: The What and the How of It" at 6-15 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "Maya Misconstrued", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m.

HORNIMAN COLLEGE: Under the auspices of Horniman College of Journalism, Mr. C. S. J. Rao will give a talk on 'The Indian Press after Independence' at Mysore Association Hall, Bhaudaji Rd., King's Circle, Matunga. Mr. A. Subba Rao will preside.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thiruvalluvar Day' at the Sangham premises, Telang Rd. Matunga, 6-00 p.m. Mr. V. V. Chari, Commissioner of Income-tax presides.

MUSICAL CONCERT AT KALYAN
There will be a musical concert, at 6 p.m. in the compound of Gangaram Sadan, Lane No. 4, Rambaug, Kalyan, by Sangeetha Bhushanam Sri T. S. Viswanathan of Tanjore (Vocal), Srimathi Kalyani Varadarajan, Violin, and Sri Ramalingam, Mirudangam.

Light Showers In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 28 (PTI): The following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday, February 28, 1953:

Except for a few very light showers in Upper Assam weather has been dry over the country.

Day temperatures were 8 to 16 degrees F. above normal in northwest India, Bombay State and in the central parts of the country.

Night temperatures were 5 to 10 degrees F. above normal in northeast India, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (I), South Rajasthan, northwest Madhya Pradesh and in the Bombay State.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rain or thundershowers will occur locally in Upper Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and adjoining parts of Bihar. A few showers are also likely to occur in lower Assam, and north Orissa. Weather will remain dry over the rest of the country.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. I.S.T. on February 28:—

Ahmedabad	101	67	0	0.8	+0.7
BOMBAY	88	74	0	0	—0.2
Calcutta	90	75	0	0	—1.5
Madras	90	71	0	1.4	—0.4
Nagpur	101	63	0	0.2	—0.8
New Delhi	90	59	0	2.9	+1.1
Poona	102	63	0	0	—0.1
Sholapur	100	69	0	0	—0.3
Surat	107	70	0	0.1	—0.1

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY
243 Metres

07-40 Programme, 07-45 N M Masani party, bhajan, 08-15 N Sarnaik, vocal, 11-45 P B Nipanikar, shobhavari 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 K R Jadhav, shahnai, 13-40 Concert.

17-40 N Sarnaik, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 N M Masani party, bhajan, 18-30 P B Nipanikar, sham kalyan, 19-00 K R Jadhav, shahnai, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 P B Nipanikar, kafi, 20-45 N M Masani, party, G songs, 21-15 Savitri Satyamurty, K music, 21-45 Our guest tonight, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Beggar's opera.

Variations—353 Metres

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 K R Jadhav, shahnai, 08-45 V P B Mandal, M bhajan, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 A Bux, sarangi, 12-30 Usha Bhatia, 12-45 Music, 13-00 Saraswati Rane, M pad, 13-30 Jagjeet Kaur, H songs, 13-50 Saraswati Rane, vocal.

17-30 For women, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-30 J Kaur, H songs, 20-15 V P B Mandal, M bhajan, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 N Sarnaik, vocal, 22-00 J Kaur, H songs, 22-15 Saraswati Rane, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Prabhat lahari, 08-15 H Hussain, lalit, 09-00 H Hussain, thumri, 09-15 Recital from Delhi, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 Kamalakshmi Mujmundar, geets, 18-20 Pushpa Bokil, G geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Here this today (Ahm.), 19-00 H Hussain, lalitagauri, 19-15 Pushpa Bokil, Mira's bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geets Kunj (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 H Hussain, bageshri, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Cl. 1/2 hour (Ahm.), 21-15 Pushpa Bokil, bhajans, 21-30 D Sharma, 'Sherdil', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 41.72 in Morning and 25.05, 41.72 metres in Evening.

7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Penfriends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 and 11-45 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. News from Ceylon, 12-45 Familiar Favourites, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programme, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland Singing, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:— 16-15 Sports, 17-00 We are the Welsh, by D Baversteck, 17-30 Forces' show, 19-15 Linger awhile, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

FOLK MUSIC FESTIVAL

On Sunday (March 1) All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a programme of Folk Music Festival, featuring K. G. Sable and party, N. R. Kamble and party, N. L. Vatkar (Marathi), S. T. Magdum and party, Basappa Bettegiri and party (Kannada), Antsher Lobo and Party (Konkani), Mohanlal Aima and party (Kashmiri). This broadcast can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres from 9-30 to 11-00 p.m.

ART OF DOCUMENTARY

At 9-45 p.m. on Sunday (March 1) All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk on "The Art of Documentary" by Mr. M. Bhavanani. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

A.I.R. Committee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28: Dr. M. H. Syed of Allahabad has been appointed member of the Central Programme Advisory Committee of All India Radio.

Shri R. L. Roy, Head of the Department of Music, Patna University, has been appointed member of the Northern Section of the Panel for Classical and Light Classical Music of All India Radio.

Historical Records And Ancient Monuments

BOARD RECONSTITUTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments has been reconstituted by the Government of Bombay.

The Secretary to the Government in Education Department is ex-officio President of the Board and the Director of Archives is its ex-officio Secretary. The Superintendent, Department of Archaeology (ex-officio); Shri P. M. Lad, I.C.S., (Bombay); Dr. S. M. Katre (Poona); Dr. H. D. Sankalia (Poona); Shri D. V. Potdar (Poona); Prof. K. G. Kundanger (Belgaum); Prof. C. D. Deshpande (Dharwar); Shri R. G. Gyani (Bombay); Rev. Father H. Heras (Bombay); Shri A. K. Priyolkar (Bombay); Shri Rasiklal Parekh (Ahmedabad); Dr. M. R. Majumdar (Baroda); and Shri R. S. Panchmukhi (Dharwar) are the other members on the Board.

The term of office of the members of the Board other than ex-officio members is three years.

U.K. EVEREST TEAM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six members of this year's British expedition to Mount Everest arrived here today from London aboard S. S. "Stratheden."

The party consists of Major C. G. Wylie, Dr. M. P. Ward, Mr. M. H. Westmacott, Mr. G. C. Band, Mr. C. W. F. Noyce and Mr. T. R. Stobart.

LONDON: Colonel John Hunt, leader of the British Everest Expedition, left London by air last night on his way to Kathmandu, capital of Nepal, to prepare for the eleventh attempt on the world's highest mountain.

Two Members For Kathmandu

RAXAUL, Feb. 28 (UPI): Mr. Gregory and Dr. Evana, two members of the advanced party of the thirteen-member British Everest Expedition, left Raxaul for Kathmandu yesterday by the land route. The remaining eleven members are expected to arrive at Kathmandu in the first week of March.

Sardar Tensingh, the well-known 'Sherpa', is expected to join the British climbers at Kathmandu next week along with 19 other 'Sherpas.'

SHIPPING & AIRCRAFT WARNED

BOMBAY, Saturday. Heavy anti-aircraft practice firing will take place on Firing Area No. 2 Colaba, Bombay between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. on March 12 and 13. Shipping and aircraft are, therefore, warned to keep clear of this firing area on these two days during the hours of practice firing.

Red flags will be hoisted at Colaba, Worli, Oyster Rock and Middle Ground half an hour prior to practice firing taking place. The end of the firing will be indicated by lowering of the flags.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, USA, Canada Trinidad, Demerara, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on March 6, 1953 by P & O RMS "Chusan". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on March 5, 1953 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on March 4, 1953 by B.I.M.S. "Dumra". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign upto 6 p.m. on March 3, 1953 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

3 RAJASTHAN BANKS TO AMALGAMATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The proposal to amalgamate the Banks of Jaipur, Bikaner and Rajastan took concrete shape here yesterday after a joint conference between the Governor of the Reserve Bank and representatives of the three units.

The Reserve Bank is understood to have agreed to appoint the amalgamated unit as its agent in Rajasthan and as custodian of Government currency chests in the State.

The banks have been asked to appoint two representatives each on a committee to evolve the preliminary pattern of amalgamation.

The Committee will work out the mode of valuation of shares, the composition of the new board of directors, adjustment of staff and officers of the three units and other incidental details.

The Committee has been asked to meet immediately and submit a report to the Reserve Bank as expeditiously as possible on all matters connected with amalgamation. It is expected that this report will be submitted within three months.

The boards of the three banks are expected to meet shortly to give effect to the scheme.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank is understood to have promised his assistance in arriving at an agreed scheme and in resolving any difficulties that may arise.

Knocked Down By Taxi: 1 Dead, 1 Hurt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Mazdoors who were plying a loaded handcart along Byculla Road were knocked down by a passing taxi early this morning. Both the mazdoor who were injured, were taken to a hospital where one of them died. The taxi driver drove away without stopping and he is still at large.

Over 42 Arrests In Liquor Raid

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over 42 persons were taken into custody by the Bombay Prohibition police for alleged breach of the Dry Law. Of the arrested persons 30 were taken into custody by the Southern Preventive Section of the police while the remaining were arrested at Dadar, Mahim and Wadala.

The police seized as many as 12 working stills and recovered wash and illicit liquor worth Rs. 10,000 from the places they raided.

Arrested For Alleged Dacoity

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Detection of Crime Branch, CID yesterday arrested a person in connection with an alleged dacoity in which a man was taken to Worli in a taxi on Thursday and robbed of Rs. 4,000 in cash and ornaments and gold watch valued at Rs. 2,000.

Producing Mohamad Kasam Hasanally before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, K. J. Khambatta, at the Esplanade Police Court today, the police said that the accused and his associates lured the victim to Worli where at the point of knife they robbed him. Pending police investigations and arrest of other culprits, the accused was remanded to custody by the Court.

Send-off To Madhu Limaye

Mr. Madhu Limaye, who has been appointed as a joint Secretary of the Asian Socialist Bureau will be proceeding to Delhi by Frontier Mail at 7-45 p.m. today. From Delhi he will leave for Rangoon. Bombay branch of the Praja Socialist Party will give him send-off at Bombay Central Station.

Amusement Park On Chowpatty Foreshore

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Ambalal J. Patel disclosed to the press today his plans for building a mammoth amusement park on the foreshore of Chowpatty.

Estimated to cost in the region of a crore of rupees, the project which will be started early next year will be complete in 1954. The floating pier will hold shops, amusement centres, a skating rink, a swimming pool, and a 100-room hotel provided with the finest amenities of modern times.

The entire amount invested on it will be recovered in a period of five years from the gross income from rents of the shops, a nominal entrance of a pice per head to the park, charges to the amusement centres and hotel levies. No personal benefit will accrue to the builder except that the park, which will be self-supporting, will be named after the man who will be responsible for bringing it into existence.

The Chief Minister of Bombay before whom the entire plan was placed, has already given his blessings for the enterprise. He was pleased to note that yet one more centre for recreation and innocent pastime was likely to come into being, thus providing the citizens of Bombay a fresh outlet to spend their leisure hours.

Temple Of Ramachandra At Matunga

The Asthika Samaj, which has been a centre of religious, cultural and social activities in the north of Bombay, has with the blessings of His Holiness Jagatguru Sri Sankaracharya of Kamakoti Pitha decided to instal idols of Sree Rama, Sita, Lakshmana and Hanuman in a specially erected Garbhagriha within the spacious Samaj Hall and convert this institution into a full-fledged temple dedicated to Sree Ramachandra. A special committee composed of some prominent citizens of Bombay has been formed for this purpose. The installation ceremony, which will synchronise with the annual Sree Rama Navami Festival, will commence on the 2nd inst. with the bringing in procession of the idols arriving from South India on that morning at Dadar and will conclude on Sree Rama Navami Day, the 23rd inst. The ceremonies connected with the installation will be performed in accordance with Vedic rites under the guidance of Sastra Ratnakara Mahamahopadhyaya Brahmasree S. Ananthakrishna Sastrigal, Sastra Ratnakara Panditharaja T. A. Venkateswara Dikshitar and other well known pandits.

Fees On Evacuee Property Petitions

Government of India have decided that the fees payable in respect of petitions, applications and appeals filed under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, which have hitherto been paid in the form of ordinary court fee stamps should, with effect from April 1, 1953, be paid in the form of unappropriated fiscal stamps with the words "Custodian's Fee" over-printed on them.

These stamps have been printed in various denominations and supplied to all treasuries and sub-treasuries in the States to which the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 applies. Stamps can be purchased from authorized stamp vendors or from treasuries and sub-treasuries direct.

Sesamum Estimate

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the All-India Final Estimate of Sesamum, 1952-53 puts the current year's area and production at 5,537,000 acres and 426,000 tons as against 5,516,000 acres and 413,000 tons of the partially revised final estimate for the last year. This shows an increase of 21,000 acres or 0.4 per cent in area and 10,000 tons or 2.4 per cent in production.

LAST FOND LOOK

The Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh glancing through the Budget for the year 1953-54 before its presentation to the Parliament, in New Delhi on Friday.

RENTS CONTROL ACT TO BE EXTENDED

'Status Quo' Pending Consideration Of Inquiry Report

THE life of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, which expires on March 31, is proposed to be extended by another year, i.e., up to March 31, 1954. The necessary amending Bill has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of February 28.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says that housing shortage is still very acute in several places in the State, including the places to which parts II and III of the Act have been applied. The report of the Committee appointed by the Government to enquire into the working of the whole Act has only recently been received and would need time for consideration. The 'Status Quo' is, therefore, sought to be preserved pending consideration of the report by extending the life of the Act for one year.

The amending Bill also seeks to amend Section 4 of the Act suitably so that the provisions of the Act would definitely cover premises erected on lands leased from the Government or a local authority. Following the judgement of the Supreme Court that the premises which were on such lands were exempt from the operation of the Act, the Bombay Ordinance I of 1952 was promulgated by the Governor. That Ordinance is sought to be repealed and re-enacted by suitably amending Section 4.

CHIANG OPTIMISTIC

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, Feb. 28 (Reuter): General Chiang Kai-shek said today: "The moment of our counter-attack is drawing nearer and nearer. The current year is the most important in so far as the making of anti-Communist and anti-Russian preparations is concerned."

NEW ZONE IN RED CHINA

The Chinese Nationalist Tai Tao news agency said today that the Chinese Communists were planning a new industrial zone in China's north-western provinces in case of war.

Centred on Sian capital of Shensi province the zone would include the major cities of the Shensi, Shansi and Kansu provinces, the Agency stated.

K.M.T. ASSURANCE

The Chinese Nationalist Foreign Ministry today promised not to interfere with ships repatriating Japanese National from China.

Thirty thousand Japanese have been held by the Chinese since the end of World War II. Their release is now being negotiated in Peking by a delegation from three Japanese voluntary organizations.

Israel's foremost archaeologist, Prof. Eliezer Lipa Sukenik of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, died on Saturday at Tel Aviv at the age of 64. Among his most recent discoveries were the Biblical scrolls found in the Judean desert in 1947.

Parker To Suit Indian Pockets

PRODUCTION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 28 (PTI): Parker fountain pens suited to the economy of India are to be manufactured in Madras city shortly. The price of the pens, it is stated, will range between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

A plant to manufacture these pens is expected to go into production by the middle of the year. The site for the location of the plant has been acquired in Guindy, ten miles from here.

The Parker Company of India Limited the manufacturing firm will be jointly owned by the Parker Company of America and Messrs. Taylor and Company of Madras.

Integrity Certificates For Govt. Servants

NEW METHOD OF SCREENING CAUSES STIR IN U.P.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

INTEGRITY certificates to Government servants have created a new problem in Government offices.

Following is the text of integrity certificate:

"Certified that nothing has come to my knowledge which casts any reflection on the integrity of the following Government servant."

This certificate will have to be signed and given annually by superior officers to their subordinates. Anybody can thus complain about the integrity of a Government servant to his superior officer and make it impossible for the superior officer conscientiously to grant the certificate.

This is bound to result in intrigues and conspiracies against Government servants, it is stated. Government's attempt to improve the morale of its servants by this mechanical method, it is feared, will adversely affect the integrity of the Services.

RETRENCHMENT

Owing to want of money, unemployment invaded the ranks of job-givers themselves in this State. Some employment exchanges in U.P. are going to be closed down from March 1. Over 250 employees of these Exchanges and ten Gazetted officers will thus be retrenched.

Inquiry Into Jute Futures

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI).

The Government of India are likely to entrust the proposed enquiry into the marketing practices of the jute industry—to which the Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari referred in Parliament on Wednesday—to a High Court Judge, it is understood.

It appears the Judge will be asked to study all transactions from the time jute fibre is extracted from jute plants (by wetting them in water) till it is loaded on board the ship in manufactured form for export (roughly a little less than 90 per cent of jute goods manufactured in India are exported).

The enquiry is, however, likely to centre mainly on the trading in the Fatka market, the venue of speculation in jute goods futures.

The export promotion committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. D. Gorwala, which reported in September 1949, said of this market that it purported to provide a hedge market, but in reality it served no purpose except that of encouraging gambling orgies.

"It accentuates trends. When prices are high, it pushes them higher. When they tend to go down, it depresses them further."

The trade view, however, seems to be that even if the futures market in jute and jute goods is somewhat oversensitive, it is not by itself a defect. Unless a futures market is sensitive, it cannot record the everchanging sentiment of the operators, and it must remain a barometer to indicate the total effect of all business conditions at any given time.

Gold Haul Sequel

BELGAUM ARRESTS

BELGAUM, Feb. 28 (H.S.):—Great consternation prevailed here yesterday, when the citizens in Thalakwadi and Belgaum town learnt that Shri Chanda Pai, well-known social worker and a hotel-owner, was arrested by Shri Hosmani, C.I.D. Inspector, specially deputed to investigate into the alleged misappropriation of 900 tolas of gold by local Police Officers on Thursday night alleging that he was involved in this misappropriation scandal. It is stated that Shri Pai, a prominent citizen, who was summoned by the Police authorities to give a statement at the Police Station, was arrested there on the spot. On receiving this news, the hotels in Belgaum observed complete hartal yesterday, protesting against the sudden arrest of Shri Pai.

It may be recalled that Shri Hosmani, C.I.D. Inspector, had carried on surprise raids, last week, in the Thalakwadi locality, when he had raided the residences of Shri Pai, Shri K. R. Patil and Shri Revankar, a local gold merchant, known as 'Shroff'. After this raid, Shri Revankar was arrested and was produced before the court, charged under section 409 and 420 of the I.P.C.

G. L. Mehta Entertained

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (PTI):—Mr. G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the United States was the principal guest of the annual dinner of the India Chamber of Commerce of America last night.

The function which was held at Commodore Hotel was attended by 300 guests, including Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, former Indian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Mr. F. J. Emmerich, Chairman of the International Foreign Trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Commodore Reinicke, President of the American Asiatic Association.

Mr. C. R. Sundaram, Chairman of the Chamber presided.

BONN: British authorities released George Radatz from World War Crimes Prison Lower Saxony where he had been serving an eight year sentence.

FOUR VICTIMS OF MYSTERY DISEASE

SURAT, Feb. 28 (UPI): Four persons died and six more are suffering from an unknown disease in Sagabara Mahal of Broach district, according to reports received here.

The patient first complains of pain the back, then in the heart and subsequently his throat is choked up. The patient dies within a few hours.

The disease is still not diagnosed, it is further reported.

Red Storm Over Kathmandu

KATHMANDU, Feb. 28 (PTI): Holi and high wind raised all over Nepali capital a red dust storm today final day of the colour festival celebrated on national scale in Nepal. Boys and girls, in knots at street corners all day long continued greeting passerby with inviting smiles and red powder.

Kathmandu's main shopping centre, Inder Chawk, and well-kept Juddha Road were principal attraction for all who desired a yard of red ribon from sisters after exchanging "red powder" and greetings with one hundred persons. A yard of ribon from sisters is considered to be most covetable here and is to be earned after fulfilling the condition of greeting one hundred or more persons on the final day of Holi.

GUJERAT P.C.C. DEMAND

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28 (PTI): The Gujerat Pradesh Congress Committee has recommended to the Congress Working Committee to reserve half the amount of the annual fees collected from the primary and active members of the party for the election fund to be utilised for legislature and parliamentary elections.

NEW CABINET FOR HYDERABAD

Ten Ministers In Future Set-Up

HYDERABAD, February 28 (PTI).

UNLESS there are any last minute changes a ten-man reconstituted Cabinet will be announced by the States Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao tomorrow, a day prior to the commencement of the budget session of the Assembly, it was learnt here tonight. The present Cabinet consists of thirteen members.

The Chief Minister and the Home Minister were this evening with the State Counsellor, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, who returned from New Delhi earlier in the day, for more than two hours.

TIRTH GROUP

They are understood to have considered the replies received earlier during the day by the Chief Minister from four Ministers, namely, Messrs. Phoolchand Gandhi, V. B. Raju, Jagannathrao Chundergi and Devi Singh Chouhan they also discussed the reallocation of portfolios among the ten Ministers of the reconstituted Cabinet.

The first three Ministers are understood to have informed the Chief Minister today that either the present thirteen-man Cabinet should continue or in the event of a reduction both Ramanand Tirth Group and Venkatareddi Group should equally be represented. If this was not acceptable to the Chief Minister, they said, they were prepared to keep out of the future Cabinet. These three Ministers belong to Ramanand Tirth Group.

Mr. Devi Singh Chouhan who also belongs to the Tirth Group is, however, understood to have informed the Chief Minister that he was prepared to co-operate with him and continue in the future Cabinet. These were in reply to the Chief Minister's communication to them to nominate two among them to the future Cabinet.

The following is expected to be the personnel of the reconstituted Cabinet:—Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister, Mr D. G. Bindu, Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddy, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Dr. M. Chenna Reddi, Mr. Vinayakrao B. Vidyalanker, Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Mr. G. Anna Rao, Mr. Devi Singh Chouhan and Mr. Shanker Dev.

Stop Press

TEHERAN FIRING CASUALTIES

TEHERAN, Feb. 28 (PTI): Sina Government Hospital announced tonight that one person was killed and fourteen, including an Army Colonel, were injured when pro-Shah demonstrators assembled outside Dr. Mossadeq's house demanding that he should go and "apologise" to the Shah. Troops opened fire and used bayonets to disperse the crowd.

HOLI ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (PTI): About fifty persons received minor injuries in "Holi brawls" in Calcutta and Howrah during the day and 350 persons were taken into custody for sprinking coloured water on unwilling persons.

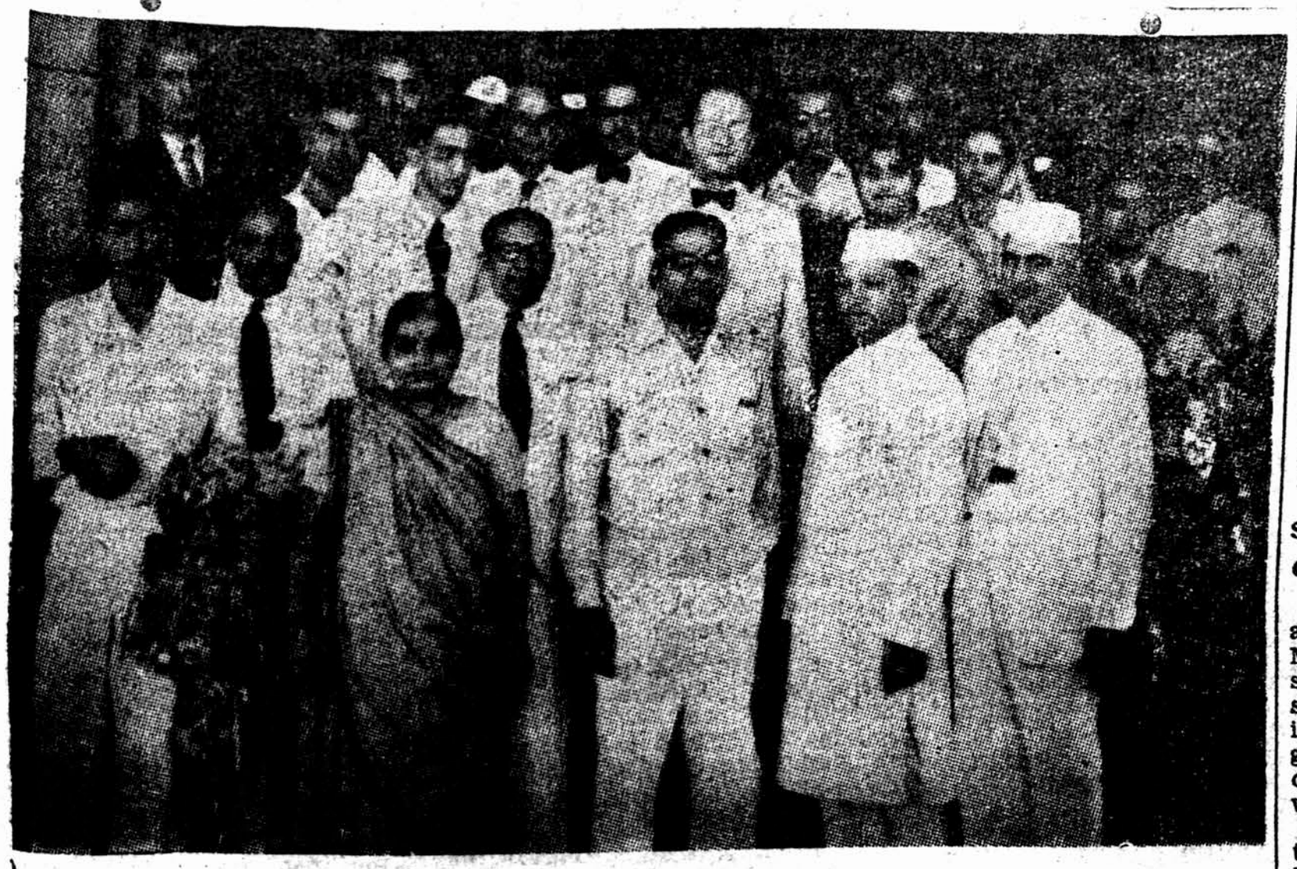
IRAN MAJLIS

TEHERAN, Feb. 28 (PTI): Radio Teheran tonight announced that the Majlis would begin a special session at 8 p.m. (local time). Observers said today's events would be discussed.

KARACHI ARRESTS

KARACHI, February 28 (PTI): 175 Pakistan officials said tonight persons were arrested today in connection with anti-Quadiani agitation. Yesterday 721 persons were rounded up.

SEND-OFF TO INDIA'S ENVOY



Send-off to Shri C. C. Desai, India's High Commissioner for Ceylon, at Mole Station on Saturday morning.

Trouble In West & East Pakistan

MORE ANTI-AHMEDIYAS ARRESTED: STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION IN DACCA

LAHORE, Feb. 28 (PTI).

NEARLY sixty persons from all over Pakistan Punjab courted arrest today in connection with the direct action launched by the All-Muslim Parties Convention at Karachi yesterday in support of their demand for the dismissal of Foreign Minister, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, and declaration of his community, the Ahmediyas, as a minority.

This shifts the venue of the movement from Karachi to Lahore.

At 2-30 this morning police arrested five Ulemas of Lahore at their residences. They include Maulvi Mirajudin, Maulana Ghulam Mohd. Tarangum, Maulvi Khazim Hussain and Master Mohd. Hussain.

This was followed by a public meeting in the afternoon and the arrest of 25 volunteers who were profusely garlanded and taken out in a procession through the main streets of the town.

Practically all shops and business houses were closed here in response to an appeal by the Convention leaders to observe 'hartal.'

'Hartal' was similarly observed and volunteers—thirty in all were arrested in various towns of the province including Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Multan, Sheikhupura and Gujerat, according to reports received here.

Helmeted police are guarding various strategic points in the town.

Shops and houses of leading Ahmediyas are receiving special protection from the police.

Demonstrations at different places in the province are reported to have been peaceful. The situation, though tense at places is described by the authorities as "peaceful and well under control."

Another Daily Banned For Year

Publication of another Lahore daily "The Alfazal", mouth peace of the Ahmediya community, has been banned for a period of one year under Section 6 of the Punjab Public Safety Act.

"The Daily Azad", an organ of the Majlis Ahrar, which had been taking a leading part in the agitation for declaring the Ahmediyas a minority community has already been banned for a period of one year.

More Arrests In Karachi

KARACHI, Feb. 28 (PTI).

Police drove away lorry-loads of shouting demonstrators today, second day of religious demonstrations against the Pakistan Foreign Minister. Many more people were arrested swelling the total of 721 rounded up yesterday.

Police and troops stood by. Small groups of demonstrators again roamed the streets. But business life was normal.

One hundred and twenty-two persons were rounded this morning, it was learnt from official sources.

11 Maulanas To Be Detained

The eleven prominent Maulanas arrested here yesterday in connection with current anti-Ahmadiya movement will be held under the Security Act for one year, PTI reliably understands.

Nadvi Forced To Withdraw Remarks

DACCA, Feb. 28 (PTI): About 500 students of the Dacca University prevented the holding of the Pakistan History Conference here today by marching into the hall and demonstrating against the views expressed by the President of the Conference, Allama Suleman Nadvi in his presidential address delivered in Urdu yesterday on the Bengali language.

The students carrying a huge black flag and shouting "Nadvi go back" entered the University Curzon Hall, where the conference was holding its session and forced Allama Nadvi, who was trying to leave the hall give a written statement withdrawing the remarks he had made on Bengali language.

As pandemonium continued in the hall Professor A. B. A. Halim, President of the Indo-Pakistan History Section, had to abandon his address. The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Conference immediately announced that the meeting was adjourned.

WHAT HE SAID

Allama Nadvi in his presidential address tracing the history of the Bengali language had stated that originally it was not a language used for writing but Muslims began writing it in Arabic script. If this process had continued during the British regime, he said, "Bengali Urdu" in this province would have been spoken like "Gujrati Urdu" or "Dakshani Urdu" but during the British days Hindus stole a march over Muslims in English education and gave new idoms and phrases to Bengali language and brought its scripts nearer Hindi, besides bor-

(Contiued on page 17)

Hungarian Offer To Save Girl Leader Of Malayan Communists

LONDON, February 28 (UPA).

THE Foreign Office announced today the Hungarian government has offered to exchange the imprisoned British businessman, Edgar Sanders for the girl leader of Malayan Communists now under sentence of death.

Sanders, 48, was sentenced by the Hungarian court to 13 years imprisonment as an alleged "saboteur and spy" at the same time that his American chief, Robert Vogeler of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company received 15 years. Vogeler was released in 1951

Lee Ten-tai, alias Lee Meng, is a 25-year-old girl leader of the Malayan Communist bandits now under sentence of death for being in possession of a handgrenade contrary to the Malayan Emergency regulations.

Opinion In London

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Reuter):—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Government was today believed virtually certain to reject the Communist attempt to exchange an Englishman gaoled by Hungary for a Chinese girl now under sentence of death in British Malaya.

Meanwhile Mrs. Sanders, mother of three daughters, today wired Mr. Churchill, "Please do all possible to release my husband."

She has not seen her husband since a month before his conviction in the Budapest People's Court in February, 1950.

SHAH OF IRAN AVERTS CRISIS

Crowds Demand He Won't Quit Country

TEHERAN, Feb. 28 (UPA).

SHAH Mohammed Reza Pehelvi announced today he had intended to leave the country immediately but suddenly postponed his departure amid a grave political crisis.

Fearing that the Shah might abdicate and blaming Premier Mohammed Mossadeq wild crowds stormed the Prime Minister's residence. They battered down the iron gates and burst into the grounds. Troops drove them back only after firing on them and wounding two persons seriously.

The 33-year old monarch threw the country into a crisis when he announced this morning—after a series of bitter disputes with Mossadeq—that he intended to leave at 5 p.m.

Parliament met in an extraordinary session. A Regency Council was appointed to rule for the Shah in his absence which, it was believed, might really mean his abdication.

Crowds surged through the streets of Teheran urging Muslim leaders to beg the Shah not to leave his people at this critical time.

SHAH YIELDS

High Muslim leaders sped to the palace and conferred with the Shah. This afternoon, while crowds massed in front of his palace, the Shah announced in a speech he decided to postpone his departure. His voice chocked with emotion. The Shah made the announcement to frenzied cheers of the crowd.

He said manifestations of loyalty of his people caused him to change his mind. "Now that you are preventing me from leaving despite the fact that my doctors have asked me to go for treatment I will postpone my decision", the Shah said to the crowd.

The Shah already had obtained passport and visas for Switzerland, Italy and Spain, well-informed sources said.

THEY WON'T LET HIM GO

P.T.I. adds:—

Wild cheers at once burst from the crowd. One taxi-driver who saw some cable forms in the hand of P.T.I. correspondent said:

"Don't waste your time driving round. Go and say we won't let the Shah go."

APPEAL TO SULTAN

SINGAPORE, Feb. 28 (PTI):—Appeals are pouring to the Sultan of the Northwest Malayan state of Perak urging clemency for twenty-four-year old Chinese girl, Lee Ming, sentenced to death on charges of illegal possession of a grenade and collaborating with country's Communist insurgents.

The latest mercy petition comes from Sir Cheng Lock Tan, President of the powerful Malayan-Chinese Association which cooperated with Government in the emergency but has worked untiringly for a very large number of detenus.

Lee Meng now in a condemned cell in Taiping prison was apprehended in an Ipoh house last July and found in possession of two identity cards. She was tried on a charge that she carried a grenade at various places in Perak between July 15, 1948 and October, 1951.

She denied that she was Lee Meng. Her name was Lee Ten Tai and she had lived in Singapore and Ipoh during this period. However only two witnesses who could prove this had just died.

Ten Tai's mercy petition flown by a comet from London is now with Mentri Besar of Perak and will be referred to the Sultan at the next meeting of the State Executive Council.

Tripartite Treaty Signed

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (Reuter):—Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia signed a pact in Ankara today expressing determination to defend their freedom and tackle all security problems jointly.

Four Annas For Bucket Of Water

NAGPUR, Feb. 28 (PTI):—Water scarcity in parts of nine districts of Madhya Pradesh is "becoming acute day by day," according to the latest official report.

The worst-affected region is Berar, comprising the districts of Amravati, Akola, Yeotmal and Buldana, where paucity of rainfall in the last few years has accentuated an already inadequate supply position.

Water is being sold at four annas a bucket in Akola, Amravati and Khamgaon, according to these reports.

Electricity Rationing

FURTHER CUT IN MADRAS STATE

MADRAS, Feb. 28 (PTI): Power supply in areas served by three Hydro-electric systems of Madras State has been ordered to be further reduced by 16-2/3 per cent from tomorrow.

This raises the over all out in these areas to 66-2/3 per cent.

The additional cut follows a further deterioration in the water storages of the three reservoirs at Mettur, Pykara etc.

To economise power consumption to the utmost extent, the Madras Government has also decided on certain "austerity restrictions" forthwith.

All street lights, except those at street or road junctions in Municipal and Panchayat areas will be switched off after 10 p.m. Cinema houses, drawing power from Hydro-electric systems will also be subject to the cut, but they will, however be allowed to run a minimum of one show a day.

Unnecessary illuminations will be compulsorily cut off from power supply. No new industrial load, even less than three horse power, will be connected.

AFGHANISTAN AGAINST MEDO

KABUL, Feb. 28 (PTI): Afghanistan would not permit any foreign troops to be stationed in the country nor would join any Middle East Defence scheme, according to Bakhtar News Agency.

The agency denied a report in the Lebanon newspaper "Alhadaf" which said that the United States of America had invited Afghanistan to join MEDO and that Afghanistan might agree to this.

It was learnt in official circles that no such invitation had been received from the United States so far.

Pak Express Arrives 5 1/2 Hours Late

LAHORE, Feb. 28 (PTI): The Pakistan Express arrived here five and half hours late for the third day in succession as the result of rowdy behaviour of student passengers.

LONDON: The Vietnam Government is forming 54 comando battalions three reserve battalions and nineteen artillery companies, the Vietnam Legation here announced today. They will total 40,000.

THE MAHARAJ PRAMUKH GREATLY FANCIED IN IDAR GOLD CUP

Star Prince Should Win Munshi Cup

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WINNER of the 1951 St. Leger, the Maharaj Pramukh, a versatile stayer, holds outstanding chance in tomorrow's main attraction the Idar Gold Cup to be round the course.

Consistent Star Prince, runner-up in all the three classics he participated in, should easily score in the K. M. Munshi Cup.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE MOOLTAN PLATE—5 Furs.

Panther's Choice (Ghaus Khan) 8-12; Excalibur (Khade P.) 8-12; Raj Kamal (Kasbekar) 8-12; Taj Mahal (Chavan S.) 8-12; Rangeeli (Packham) 8-9; Daamini (A. Ahmed) 8-9; Iqbal al Nasser (Kheemsingh) 8-9; Roda Bay (Eldin) 8-9; Maxie (Cracknell) 8-9.

RAJ KAMAL — Win
EXCALIBUR — Next Best
if ab. MAXIE

*

THE CAMBAY PLATE—(Div. II) 6 Furs.

Rani Padmini (——) 9-4; Parker Prince (Z. K. Khan) 9-0; Truthful (Kheemsingh) 8-13; Mirella (Medhe G.) 8-10; Atinette (Chavan S.) 8-3; Little Tom (Sk. Lall) 8-1; Mehbooba (Jagdesh) 8-1; Dil Lagi (Purtu) 8-0; Estrellita (Khade P.) 7-11; Delilah (J.J Bhosle) 7-8; Jaya (Kasbekar) 7-6; Gwalior Tiger (Antoo) 7-4; Yakin (I. Khan) 7-0.

JAYA — Win
PARKER PRINCE — Next Best

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THE KAIRA PLATE—1 Mile, 1F.

Imroz (Ghaus Khan) 9-4; Thunderer (Khade P.) 9-1; Casanova (Kasbekar) 9-0; Cocktop (Russi) 8-12; Eastern Jest (——) 8-11; Pick Money (Packham) 8-1; Arosa (Gilmore) 8-11; Mogul King (Kheemsingh) 8-3; Magna Carta (Antoo) 7-8; Bihari (Cracknell B.) 8-2; Mack (Damodar) 8-1; Star of Mahad (Shiba) 7-10; Carpala (Whiteside, N.) 7-8; Chocolate Baby (——) 7-8; Flying Banner (Medhe G.) 7-8; Paper Crown (——) 7-7; Ballynahinch (Purtu) 7-7; Pre Catelan (——) 7-6; Arctic Princess (Harbutt) 7-5.

FLYING BANNER — Win
THUNDERER — Next Best

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THE CAMBAY PLATE—(Div. I) 6 Furs.

Choppy (Gilmore) 9-3; Golden Crown (Whiteside N.) 9-3; Navely (Packham) 9-3; Highball (Ghaus Khan) 9-0; Bachelor Boy (Chavan S.) 9-2; Dasturi (P. Mistry) 9-0; Jungle Jim (Khade) 8-11; Slap and Tickle (Devaney O.) 8-7; Lily (Harbutt) 8-6; Madame Neim (Jagdesh) 8-5; Darkhan (Cracknell E.) 8-3; Mirador (Jones H.) 8-1; Halal (Rajoo) 7-8.

CHOPPY — Win
if ab. NAVELY
LILY — Next Best

*

THE IDAR GOLD CUP (About)—1½ Miles.

The Maharaj Pramukh (Kheemsingh) 9-6; Gold Street (Duffy) 9-6; Samurai (Harbutt) 8-10; Independence (Cracknell E.) 9-3; Aawaz (Packham) 9-3; Sangram (Jones H.) 9-3; Modesty II (Chavan S.) 9-0; Haseen (Khade P.) 8-11; Inditatus (Gilmore) 8-10; Hirohito (——) 8-10; Serenade (——) 8-7.

THE MAHARAJ PRAMUKH — Win
MODESTY II — Next Best

*

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furs.

Masked Pleasure (Kader) 9-3; Mumkin (Kheemsingh) 9-3; Eudora (——) 9-3; Cherry Blossom (G. Chavan) 9-2; Black Magic (Kasbekar) Neptune's Daughter (Purshotam) 9-0; Gay Pilot (Khade P.) 8-12; Georgette (——) 8-12; Full Blue (——) 8-8; Chandni Raat (Damodar) 8-7; Happy Lad (Purtusingh) 8-7; Blusheon (Amir A.) 8-4; Double Bell (——) 8-3; Delhi Durbar (——) 7-10; Acha Masala (——) 7-8; Tabriz (Jagdesh) 7-7; Pardesi (——) 7-7.

HAPPY LAD — Win
BLUSHEON — Next Best
if ab. MUMKIN

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THE K. M. MUNSHI CUP—1 Mile

Aman Kheemsingh 9-8; Chilkhat (Medhe) 9-4; Paper King (Jones H.) 9-0; Diniar (Gilmore) 8-12; Golden Orb (——) 7-11; Hirohito (Purshotam) 8-12; Viveca (Duffy) 8-11; Kotidhwaj (Chavan S.) 8-6; Fitz Call (Evans) 8-5; Zareen (Sibbritt W.) 8-4; Awaara (Damodar) 8-1; Gagan Doot (Cracknell E.) 8-0; Star Prince (Antoo) 7-11; JJust Wait (Harbutt) 7-9; Winsome Shiba) 7-5.

STAR PRINCE — Win
CHILKHAT — Next Best
if ab. KOTIDHWAJ

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THE QUARRYMAN PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furs.

Mah Khurshid (Purtusingh) 9-3; Kinder Garden (Evans) 9-2; Steve (Purshotam) 9-0; Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 8-12; Brindia (Whiteside N.) 8-10; Nice Gin (Cracknell E.) 8-9; Little Star (Chavan S.) 8-9; Sweet Caronia (——) 8-7; Happy King (Nolan) 8-6; Kirandevi (Packham) 8-6; Malabar Star (A. Ahmed) 8-6; Ali Janab (J. Bhosle) 8-5; Rabalto (M. Yusuf) 8-4; Yuvaraj (Khade P.) 8-3; Girl Guide (Harbutt) 8-1; Miss Joy (I. Khan) 7-13; No Argument (——) 7-12; Shaibala (Jagdesh) 7-12.

KINDER GARDEN — Win
YUVARAJ — Next Best

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THE H. F. CHARD PLATE—6 Furs.

Montfort (Purtusingh) 9-0; Arak (Duffy) 8-10; Paddy's Gift (——) 8-9; Emirdale (Whiteside) 8-8; Awaara (Damodar) 8-8; Revtee (Packham) 8-7; Beau Scelerat (——) 7-9; Brave Prince (Nolan) 8-7; Truceabelle (Gillmore) 8-7; Waikiki (Kasbekar) 8-6; Sherry (——) 8-2; Fulhurst (Kheemsingh) 8-2; Solata (Khade P.) 7-13; Bright Faith 7-13; Bhopal Star (——) 7-8; Nea Hellas (G. Chavan) 7-8.

FULHURST — Win
TRUCEABELLE — Next Best

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CHOICE TREBLE
The Maharaj Pramukh
Star Prince
Fulhurst

*

FLUKES
Atinette
Brindia

HARBANS SINGH HAS TIGER HOLDEN PLEADING FOR MERCY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THIS evening's bouts in the American Free Style Wrestling Tournament, now being conducted at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, proved very tame, and only the triumph of the former Indian idol Harbans Singh over the tough Australian Tiger Holden in the concluding bout, redeemed an otherwise disappointing programme. What went to make the evening's fare less attractive was the appointment of a referee, who was unable to control either the wrestlers or their repeated attempts at foul play.

The main bout between King Kong and Baron von Heczey, turned out to be another repetition of last Wednesday's King Kong-Dara Singh encounter. King Kong put "paid" to the hopes of the Nobleman "grappler" by lifting him in the third round and throwing him down on the mat, the rest was achieved by sheer 400 lbs. of weight of the Man Mountain. Baron von Heczey failed to answer the gong for the fourth round.

The George Pencheff-Thakar Singh fight promised to turn into a well-contested one, until in the fourth round Pencheff was knocked down off a flying kick by the Champion of Punjab and was counted out.

An evenly-matched tussle between Sardar Khan and Red Scorpion ended in a fitting manner, both the wrestlers standing ground the full length of six rounds.

It was a pity that the appearance of the great Harbans Singh passed away unnoticed, until the one-time champion showed his mastery over the art of wrestling specially against an opponent, who was many years younger, heavier, craftier and more agile. Those who recalled the performances of the famous Harbans Singh, were of the unanimous opinion that the announcer, who generally spouted all nonsense about irrelevant things, had sadly failed in his duty in not introducing the Master of the Mat, and British Empire Champion and Rustom-E-Hind stepped into the blue corner uncheered.

Pitted against an opponent renowned for his continued flouting of rules of fair play, Harbans Singh's task was made doubly difficult because of the referee's utter helplessness in controlling Tiger Holden. But displaying great confidence in his ability to handle the situation despite this handicap, Harbans Singh pinned Tiger down in the second round for a fall. After many futile efforts to keep Tiger from indulging in foul play, the referee very reluctantly gave a warning in the third round to the Australian Terror.

The fight ended sensationally in the fourth round when Harbans Singh had the Australian pleading for mercy when the former had him in the clutches of his famous Indian deadlock.

SARVODAYA STUDY CAMP AT WARDHA

WARDHA, Feb. 28 (PTI): "The Gandhi Vichar Parishad", a research and study institution recently started at Wardha for "a scientific study of Sarvodaya and Gandhian philosophy", would conduct a two-month summer camp for students from April 20, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Secretary of the Parishad announced today.

The camp would admit about 100 students from vairous states of India.

LATEST TRACK TRIALS FROM MAHALUXMI

BY OUR TRACK REPORTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE following are the track-trials noted at Mahaluxmi today:—

OUTER TAN

MONTFORT (Purtu) disposed of HAPPY LAD (Jagdesh) when covering three furlongs in 37 secs.

EMIRDALE (Whiteside) went down to PADDY'S GIFT (R.B.) when moving freely over three furlongs. Timing 39 secs.

BLUSHEON (Amir) was well in hand and placed in front of SUDERSHAN CHAKRA (R.B.) and PRATIBHA (J. Bhosle) when negotiating three furlongs in 37½ secs. The first-named can upset tomorrow.

BALLYNAHINCH (Purtu) was attended by MADAME NEIM (Jagdesh) when engaged in an easy three-furlong spurt. Timing 39 secs.

IMROZ (Ghaus Khan) shaped better than PHILSOOPH (Kadam) when travelling over three furlongs. He returned 37 secs.

FOX TROT (Kasbekar) and JAYA (Dinkar) were out for airing over three furlongs. Timing 45 secs.

GOLD STREET (Duffy) covered three furlongs 36¼ secs.

REGAL DOMAIN (R.B.) had the company of VIRVIKRAM (Evans) when sent an easy gallop The last three were made in 38½ secs.

SHIKARI (Gulamali) and GAY LORDLING (R.B.) strode well in hand and clocked the last three in 40¼ secs.

MURASAKI (Eldin) was very easy and a couple of lengths in front of GAYA (Kheem) when covering a mile in 1min. 54 secs.

OSLO (Whiteside) clocked seven furlongs in 1 min. 35 secs.

AL HAMIL (Chavan) was not fully extended when travelling over seven furlongs. He recorded 1 min. 36¼ secs.

FERMOY (Gangaram) disposed of FELLEXIA (Gilmore) when clocking the last four in 52 secs.

MOHABAT (Murad) traversed three furlongs in 38 secs.

BADSHAHI TIR (Chavan) strode well in hand when covering five furlongs in 1 min. 11 secs

USHA KIRAN (Kasbekar) covered six furlongs in 1 min. 22 secs.

VIKING (Purtu) disposed of GAY DUKE (Ghaus Khan) and NEVER AGAIN (J. Bhosle) when covering a mile in 1 min. 56 secs.

ABBOTSHIP (Chavan) cut an excellent mile gallop in 1 min. 49 secs. A serious contender for the Coronation Cup.

ITALY TO BID FOR 1956 OLYMPICS

ROME, Feb. 28 (Reuter): The Italian Olympic Committee announced today that it would bid for the 1956 Summer Olympic Games if they were taken away from Melbourne.

This decision was taken after the news that the new olympic stadium here (to accommodate one hundred thousand) was ready to be inaugurated with the Italy-Hungary football match on May 17.

It was made clear that Rome's request for the 1956 games would be entirely conditional on Melbourne's surrendering the right to be host.

Norwegian T. U. Congress Sees Red 'Plot'

OSLO, Feb. 28 (Reuter): The Norwegian Trade Union Congress yesterday alleged a Communist "plot" to undermine its "democratic and politically independent" principles by getting Communists elected to the annual Congress next May.

A statement said the Communists had been able to secure leading positions in certain unions only because of the apathy of the non-Communist majority.

N. I. Tennis

Narendra Nath & Naresh Kumar Win Doubles Title

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI):— Narendra Nath and Naresh Kumar, India's No. One and Two today won the Doubles Title of the Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships here beating top-seeded visitors, Huber of Austria and Iftikar Ahmed of Pakistan.

The match, which went to five sets, was replete with thrills.

The fourth set brought the keenest tussle. The Indians were leading 5-3 and had a match point on Nath's service. Iftikhar and Huber however rallied brilliantly, broke through Nath's service and reeled off four games in a row to claim the set at 7-5.

Undeterred, Nath and Kumar stormed the net and led 5-2 in the decider. At this stage, the ambidextrous Huber playing brilliantly danced after saving three match points in their opponents favour.

But that proved to be their limit, the Indian pair claiming the set and match at 6-2.

Huber, showing amazing stamina, won his Mixed Doubles Semi-Final and Final in partnership with the Pakistan girl, Miss P. Sheikh.

The Junior Singles Final produced some good tennis. Asif Quadri, the rising youngster from Hyderabad who possesses a powerful service and drives stylishly was pitted against Kishore, who was steady as a rock. However much Quadri tried to beat Kishore by sheer pace, he found the ball returned to him from all parts of the court.

After winning the first set at 9-7 Quadri played superbly and 5-3 in the second set. Prem Kishore, who was wilting under pressure, rallied and calmly returned the ball to Quadri who made mistakes in trying to finish off quickly. The score went to five all and later seven all. Quadri now stormed the net and with crisp cross-court drives won the set at 9-7.

Following are today's results:—

Men's Doubles (Finals): Narendra Nath and Naresh Kumar beat Huber and Iftikhar Ahmed 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles (Semi-Finals): 1. S L R Sawheny and Mrs. Rodrigues beat Hunnam and Miss Chanda 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. 2. Huber and Miss Sheikh beat Kanwar Krishen and Miss Uma Vasudev 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

Final: 3. Huber and Miss Sheikh beat S L R Sawheny and Mrs. Rodrigues 6-1, 6-4.

Veteran's Singles (Finals): 1. P N Singh beat R C Dhewan 2-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Juniors Singles (Finals): 1. Asif Quadri beat Prem Kishore 9-7, 9-7.

White Man Was A Second Comer

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Mr. Patrick Duncan, Socialist leader son of a former Governor-General of South Africa today asked for race co-operation in South Africa and said that "the blind in South Africa are the apartheid mongers."

In an article in the independent Labour Party's weekly, Socialist leader Mr. Duncan said: "White South Africa has it facts wrong." "It mumbles to itself that South Africa is 'a White man's country.' No sane person outside South Africa who knows South African history and economics could possibly believe this.

"The facts are that the White man was a second comer. Economically he has not built this land alone. There is not a pin made in this country that is not produced by race co-operation."

Mr. Duncan added "all that is essential is that there must cease to be discrimination built on race alone. The path that unfolds is a path built on the unanimity of South Africans of all races."

China is planting ten million trees along the lower reaches of the Yellow River to prevent the disastrous floods which have made it "China's sorrow", the New China News agency reported.

Tatas Fortunate To Gain A Draw

'LUSIS' WASTE TWO PENALTY BULLIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH two penalty bullies against them, Tata Sports 'A', this season's Senior League champions, should consider themselves rather fortunate to hold Lusitanians "A" to a goalless draw in the second semi-final of the Bombay State Hockey Championship played at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground. The replay has been fixed for Sunday at 5-20 p.m.

The game was fast and end to end. The Lusis dominated early, but Tatas gradually forced the issue with the hefty clearances from the defence and mighty cross passes from the wingers. Soon Tatas resorted to playing the one back game which put the Lusis forwards on the offside.

It was, however, surprising that due to the speed of the forwards, Lusitanians managed to bore holes into the strong Tata defence. Tatas inner forwards seemed to lack form mainly due to their nervousness in the face of the Lusis hefty hitting. The only strong point was Joe D'Mello their right winger who had completely mastery over Maxie Vaz.

Lusitanian forwards showed their true colours in the second half. John Vaz played the game of his life with beautiful distribution to his winger and the centre forward, while Tony Vaz, the pivot woke up and supported his forwards well.

Lusitanians dominated play in the early stages with one short corner in their favour, but Tatas had Carvalho save it on the goalline after L. Pinto was beaten. Thereafter, play was transferred to the "Lusis" goal area.

Lusis had one good chance of scoring when Louis Vaz ran into goal area off a pass from Peter Pereira, but before he could shoot Perumal had him baulked.

In the second period the Goan side started in storming fashion only to miss two glorious chances of gaining the lead. Louis Vaz shot wide from a Britto pass and a minute later, Britto and Frank Correa had the goalie at their mercy, but they each tried to score and failed.

A penalty corner was forced and Walter plastered in a heavy shot which deflected from Leo Pinto to Louis Vaz who pushed in only to see Gentle stop the ball with his hand. A penalty bully followed, but Venicio Carvalho failed to beat Gentle. The offensive game was in full swing for Lusis. Another glorious chance was thrown to the winds by Frank Correa. He had to beat Leo Pinto only but delayed too long and lost the ball.

Tony Braganza tried desperately to draw his side out of the 'irons' and he almost succeeded. He dribbled his way close up to goal and back passed to Neville who shot but was held offside. Two minutes later, Gerry Williams sent in a goalmouth centre which Neville sent wide.

Two penalty corners brought another penalty bully because George Pereira stopped the ball with his foot or obstructed with the goalie beaten in the 15th minute. Walter took the bully, but after much too much of haggling on the part of the two players, George Pereira got the better of Walter and Lusis wasted another penalty bully.

In the twentieth minute, Tatas reshuffled their forward line bringing Joe D'Mello as centre forward and Neville D'Souza as right-winger. This change saw Neville attempt a feeble hit with Sacru saved easily.

A bit of over enthusiasm to clear the ball himself saw Sacru, the Lusis custodian almost bring about the downfall of his side, but Tony Vaz saved on the goalline a push by Tony Braganza.

To the surprise of all, Umpire Mokhle blew for fulltime 3 minutes before time. The surprise was more so when it was evident that Umpire Braz D'Souza held the stop watch and Mokhle blew for full time. Braz explained that his stop watch was not functioning and he asked Mokhle to keep the time. Sheer accident or carelessness.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS 'A': S. Menezes; R. Gonsalves, W. D'Souza, V. Carvalho, T. Vaz., M. Vaz., L. Vaz, J. Vaz., M. Britto, F. Correa, P. Pereira.

TATA SPORTS "A": Leo Pinto; Carvalho, Gentle; P. Ferrao, G. Pereira, G. Perumal; J. D'Mello, G. Williams, N. D'Souza, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes.

Umpires: Mokhle and J. B. D'Souza.

An incident in Saturday's Provincial Hockey Semi-Final between Tata Sports Club and The Lusitanians. Picture shows: S. Menezes rushes out in time to foil Joe D'Mello of Tatas. The game ended in a goalless draw.

Jaswant Singh Scores For BEG Roorkee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI): A last minute goal scored by inside-left Jaswant Singh of the Bengal Engineering Group, Roorkee, eliminated Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, from the Delhi Cloth Mills Hockey Tournament here today.

The scientific combination of the crack outfit from South failed against the hard hitting tactics of the winners. The Olympian Rajagopal and the opportunist Fitzgerald were well marked by centre-half Kishan Singh and stout right-back Nahan Singh.

The Roorkee team started their sporadic raids from the opening of the game when Desumuthu cleared as centre forward Mukund rushed for a goal. Midway the Aircraft goal was narrowly missed when right-extreme Mohinder's rasping shot touched the outer edge of the left post. Neither side scored at interval.

Calcutta Hockey Results

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (PTI):—The following are the results of Calcutta Senior Division Hockey League matches played today:—

Cuctoms 1, Armenians 0.
Stopa 0, Measurrers 0.
Rangers 2, Dalhousie 1.

Udayan& ChinooSave Gujerat From Rout

MAHARASHTRA 56 FOR 3

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28 (PTI).

A DEADLY spell by Maharashtra's medium pace bowler R. S. Bhosale frustrated the bid for building up a formidable total by Gujerat's batsmen in their First Innings of the four-day Ranji Trophy West Zone Final Match which commenced here today on the jute matting wicket of the Commerce College grounds.

Gujerat were all out for 202, twenty minutes after tea, while Maharashtra scored only 56 for loss of 3 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.

Winning the toss, Gujerat's skipper Lala Amarnath elected to bat and sent in Pamanmal Punjabi and U. D. Vaghela who was caught and bowled for 14 by Mathe. But soon the second wicket partnership of Punjabi and Jyotindra Sodhan kicked up the total to 96 at lunch. Punjabi who was beginning to settle at the wicket before lunch was bowled by Patil in the first over after lunch. Punjabi scored 48 including 11 fours in one and a half hours. Sodhan followed Punjabi to the pavilion when he was caught by Mathe off Bhosale. He scored 52 including 9 fours. Gujerat's skipper Lala Amarnath scored a duck.

But for the ninth wicket partnership of Udayan Chinubhai and Chinubhai Patel who carried the total of 157 for eight to 198 Gujerat would have fared badly against Maharashtra. Gujerat's total of 202 included as many as 36 fours.

Commencing their batting after tea Maharashtra lost three wickets for 56 runs at close of play.

SCORE BOARD
GUJERAT (First Innings)

Pamanmal Punjabi b Patil	48
U D Vaghela c and b Mathe	14
J Sodhan c Mathe b Bhosale	54
N Contractor c Nadkarni b Bhosale	16
L Amarnath c Nadkarni b Bhosale	0
Anil Laskari c Nadkarni b Mathe	13
Vinoo Desai c and b Mathe ..	3
Udayan Chinubhai c Nadkarni b Patil	24
Jasu Patel b Bhosale	7
Chinu Patel b Dani	12
Nyalchand not out	4
Extras	7
Total	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-30, 2-96, 3-131, 4-131, 5-146, 6-150, 7-150, 8-157, 9-198, 10-202.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S R Patil 16-5-60-2, H T Dani 4-1-11-1, V Mathe 22-7-70-3, R S Bhosale 20-10-50-4, R G Nadkarni 3-1-2-0, C G Borde 2-1-2-0.

MAHARASHTRA (First Innings)

M R Rege b Nyalchand	15
Bahutule b Jasu Patel	20
Sidhaye c Vinoo Desai b Jasu Patel	8
J P Diwandker batting	5
Bhadbhade batting	8
Extra	0
Total (for 3 wkts.)	56

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3, 2-35, 3-44.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Amarnath 5-1-12-0, Sodhan 3-0-13-0, Nyalchand 6-1-15-1, Jasu Patel 5-1-11-2, Vinoo Desai 5-0-5-0.

St. MARY'S BEAT St. SEBASTIANS

Annex Ahmed Sailor Hockey Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SCORING a goal in each half, St. Mary's High School defeated St. Sebastian High School, who failed to reply, and claimed the Ahmed Sailor Hockey League Championship at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground this evening.

St. Mary's were indeed lucky to win. For, St. Sebastian were undoubtedly the better balanced side and surpassed their opponents in all the departments of the game. It was due to poor supervision that St. Sebastian's were deprived of three chances. A minute before the interval, however, Abraham collecting a stray clearance scored for St. Mary's against the run of play. After the interval St. Mary's played with better vigour but St. Sebastian's were methodical in their play and enjoyed the better share of the exchanges. Again, towards the close St. Mary's succeeded in finding the net through Eric Fernandes.

No Pilgrim Tax

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 28 (PTI): The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad has withdrawn the pilgrim tax of two annas per head on every adult attending the seven-day fair at Shah Alam Roza, five miles from here.

CHAPPLE BATS IN GREAT FORM

S. African Cricket Tour

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Canterbury for whom M. E. Chapple scored 165 punished the South African touring team's bowling to score 345 for six wickets on the opening day of their three-day match here.

In making the highest score by a New Zealander against any South African touring team Chapple was the complete master. Glorious shots flowed from his bat and he hit a six and 25 fours during his stay of four and three-quarter hours.

Chapple was helped in a second wicket stand of 135 minutes by S. B. Poole who scored 54.

TODAY'S SPORT

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation:

5-20 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Tatas (Provincial Semi-Final—replay).

Good Outlook For Mysore

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (UPI): As many as fifteen wickets fell on the third day of the Ranji Trophy semi-final between Bengal and Mysore. Mysore were today all out in their first innings for 198. Bengal took the curious decision not to force a follow-on on Mysore and instead suffered the shock of being skittled out for a paltry total of 110 in their second innings. Bengal had scored 358 in their first innings and had a first innings lead of 160 over Mysore.

Mysore, at the close of day's play had lost two wickets for 51 runs. They now require 220 runs for an outright victory, with eight wickets still in hand.

DELHI PLAYERS FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI): The following 17 players have been selected to represent Delhi for the Invitation Hockey Tournament for the M. K. Rao Trophy commencing at Bombay from March 1.

B. L. Puri, Balbir Singh, Suraj, Balram, Peter (Captain), Bhatia, Sethi, Jaigopal, Pishori, Kasturi, Harish, Jaswant, Tara, Rana, Inderjit Singh, Avtar and Paramjit Singh.

R. L. Malhotra will accompany the team as manager.

W. Bengal Snooker

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (PTI): The following is the result of the first round match in the West Bengal Snooker Championship played today Jimmy Ardesher beat Peter Singh by three frames to nil. The scores were: 67-38, 45-31, 70-32.

BEVAN FORESEES LABOUR VICTORY

MADRAS, Feb. 28 (PTI).

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British left-wing labour leader now on a tour of India predicted here today a labour victory in the next British elections. "We are preparing for it," he added.

Mr. Bevan who was addressing a public meeting largely composed of industrial workers said that the present Conservative Government in Britain with its small majority was feeling uneasy and awkward, not knowing what would happen next. Elections had been only temporarily postponed and when they come would end in a labour victory, he said.

With victory, he said, they would make a great stride. They also wanted to see India make a great stride politically. If England could show to Europe and India could show to the Far East how they could serve mankind through democratic institutions supplanting impoverishment with material progress, they could lead the world not only to prosperity but peace.

SHAHAPUR ADIVASIS' HOLI WORK

The villagers of Shahapur Taluka (Thana District) are utilising the Holi Festival for constructive activities. They have decided to complete, during the festival, the improvement works they had taken up earlier under the guidance of the Collector of the District and also to undertake some new works.

Shahapur Taluka is largely populated by Adiwasis. But Prohibition and the recent relief in land rents granted to them have changed their entire complexion and they are coming forward to take up development work on voluntary basis. Work is already in progress on three roads which almost penetrate through the jungles. These roads would provide the people in the interior an access to Bombay-Agra Road.

Work on a three-mile road linking the Vehaloli Pathar with Vehaloli village in the valley below is also proceeding. This road is to be cut through the rocks and the Government has given to the villagers financial assistance for purchasing materials, like hume pipes, etc., for providing drams on the roads.

The villagers of Sarmala and Dehagaon are contributing funds and starting work on two bandharas, costing Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 13,000, respectively. When completed, these bandharas will irrigate about 400 acres of land.

LEASE OF LIFE TO LAND REQUISITION ACT

Assembly Fixes Three Years

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Legislative Assembly at its session today extended the life of the Bombay Land Requisition (amendment) Act for a further period of three years from April 1 next. An amending Bill to that effect was passed by the House.

The Bill which was introduced by the Revenue Minister Mr. B. S. Hiray, stated in its objects and reasons that this extension was necessary. It further provided for revision of the orders of the Compensation Officer by the State Government.

Moving the first reading of the Bill, Mr. Hiray explained that at present Government had no powers to revise the orders of the Compensation Officer. Cases had, however, occurred in which the orders of the Compensation Officer were found to be unsustainable. Hence it was necessary for revising those orders.

Speaking during the first reading of the Bill Mr. Naushir Bharucha charged that only Government servants were beneficiaries under the Act. The common man in the State had nothing to gain under it.

ORIGINAL PURPOSE

Mr. Bharucha said that the original purpose of the Act had almost "collapsed". The pace at which new houses had been constructed had been so low that a large section of the population could not be provided with housing accommodation.

Mr. Bharucha declared that the Office of the Controller of Accommodation had become absolutely useless. It was a boon only to the government servants. Government had been advising dustrialists to construct quarters for their employees. It was, however, strange that themselves they would do nothing for their own employees

Mr. Bharucha observed that whenever there was a vacancy government servants actually pounced upon it, with the results that others had no chance at all to get a flat by honest means. He, therefore, felt it desirable that the Act should go because it had done nothing for the people for whom it was meant.

Mr. S. G. Warty said that people in Bombay actually cursed this Act and the position of the common man was simply pitiable.

MR. HIRAY'S REPLY

Replying to the debate Mr. Hiray said that he realised the hardships of the people in matter of accommodation. It was true that the population of the city had risen enormously and a large section of the population could not be provided with accommodation.

Referring to Government servants, he said that since they were working in the interest of the general public it was but fair that they should be given proper facilities to discharge their duties satisfactorily. He, however, believed that the benefits of the Act were wide enough to be extended to the general public.

The Bill was then passed through all the three readings.

MATADARI TENURE

The Assembly also passed a Bill to abolish the Matadari tenure prevailing in certain parts of the State.

Introducing the Bill, Mr. Hiray explained that there were 31 Matadari estates of the former Bavishi, Vatrakkantha and Gadhwada Thanas now included in the districts of Ahmedabad, Khaira and Sabarkantha. Owing to the turbulent character of the people and the normally inaccessible terrain, the government of the day had recognised the leading persons as Matadars for the purpose of revenue management of these estates subject to the payment of a lump sum to government. After the payment of this sum they enjoyed the balance of revenue.

The villages, continued the Minister, were divided into Rajwat or non-Rajwat according as the Matadars were decended from Rajaji or not. Before their absorption in the Bombay State the status of these estates was not defined, although 24 estates were attached to the ex-Baroda State in 1943. But as the status of a Talukdar was refused to them by government, the Matadars could not be said to be the proprietors of their villages. They were in revenue management of villages only. In the new administrative set-up they had outlived their usefulness. Government had therefore decided to abolish the Matadari estates in furtherance of its policy of agrarian reform.

Speaking on the Bill, Mr. N. C. Bharucha refuted the claim of government that it was a measure of agrarian reform. He welcomed it only to the extent to which it added to the revenues of the State, he added.

SECURITY

In reply, Mr. Hiray pointed out that by removing intermediaries a sort of permanency and security had been created for the cultivators and to that extent the Bill could be called aland reform measure.

The Bill was then passed through all the three readings.

The Assembly at the outset passed without any debate a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Bombay to the service of the year ending on March 31 next.

One more Bill aiming at amending the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, was also passed by the House.

Election Petition Against Mr. More

POONA, Feb. 28 (PTI): The election petition filed by Dr Antrolikar (Congress) challenging the election of Mr. S. S. More, General Secretary of the Peasants and Workers Party to Parliament on grounds of following corrupt practices and influencing the minds of the electorate came up for hearing before the special election tribunal here yesterday.

Dr. Antrolikar was defeated in the last general elections from the Poona-Sholapur double-member constituency for a seat in the House of the People.

The tribunal yesterday confined its hearing as to whether the petition was filed in time and whether the list of particulars was signed and verrified. Mr. A.G. Wagholikar, Counsel for the respondent, pointed out that Dr. Antrolikar had filed his petition five days later than the prescribed date. The last date for filing the petition was 31 March 1952, and the petition filed by the complainant was received by the office of the Election Commission in Delhi on April 5. It was also pointed out, that according to Section 83 of the Peoples' Representation Act, the petition must be accompanied by a list of particulars of the corrupt practices followed and that this must be signed and verified.

The petition as filed by the complainant was not verified according to the Civil Procedure Code but it was a sort of affidavit solemnly affirming before an officer of the High Court. The list of corrupt practices alleged to have been followed by the respondent was also not signed This, according to Section 83 of the P.R. Act was not in order and, therefore, the Counsel for the respondent prayed that petition should be dimissed.

Surplus Budget For Bombay Port Trust

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE anticipated surplus for the year 1952-53 for the Bombay Port Trust amounts to Rs. 12,14,600.

The Budget Estimates for the year 1953-54 and the Revised Estimates for the current year, as approved by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have now been submitted to the Government of India.

Mr. L. T. Gholap, Chairman of the Port Trust, detailing the estimates said in his report: "On the basis of the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure, I expect a surplus of about Rs. 12 lakhs for the current year. No account has, however, been taken of certain contingent liabilities, such as the additional expenditure involved in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and the likely absorption of a part of the D.A. in the basic pay. The extent of the increase in our expenditure which these measures will involve cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy at this stage but that it would be considerable appears to be beyond doubt.

NEXT YEAR

"In regard to the estimates for the next year, as the downward trend of trade is continuing, it would be well for us to assume to be on the safe side, some further fall in traffic next year. On that assumption, the total revenue on General Account for the next year has been estimated at Rs. 5.83 crores. The fall in demurrage fees alone would be over Rs. 21 lakhs.

"On the Railway, the manganese ore and iron ore traffic and the movement of foodgrains which have brought us substantial revenue this year, may not continue on such a large scale next year. On the basis of a lower level of traffic and allowing for the fact that unlike the current year there would be no appreciable arrears of rail charges to buy up the next year's receipt, the total revenue of the Railway for the year 1953-54 is estimated at Rs. 75 lakhs."

RATE OF SURCHARGE

As regards the Chairman's proposal. that the rate of surcharge on the rates and charges levied at the Docks and Bunders which are at present liable to surcharge, be increased to 66 2|3 per cent with effect from 1st April 1953, the Trustees, after full consideration, have decided not to increase the surcharge but to retain it at its present level, namely, 33 1|3 per cent for the time being. They have, however, sanctioned, subject to the necessary sanction of Government, the levy of a surcharge of 20 per cent on the pilotage and transporting fees and certain other charges in the Port and Pilotage Scale of Rates, with effect from 1st April 1953.

The anticipated surplus for the year 1952-53 amounts to Rs. 12,14,600 and for the year 1953-54 to Rs. 96,700.

INDO-U. S. TREATY

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPA): Indian Ambassador G. L. Mehta reported last night that negotiations for a treaty of commerce and friendship and navigation between India and the United States were proceeding and that the treaty is expected to be concluded in the near future. He said this in a speech at the annual dinner of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America.

Indian Envoy To Tour Morocco

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuter): India's Ambassador in Paris Sardar H. S. Malik is undertaking a three weeks tour of Morocco on Monday. He will be accompanied by his wife.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT'S "INDOPHOBIA"

No Vote For Indians Even In Civic Elections

COLOMBO, Feb. 28 (PTI).

CEYLON'S Minister for Local Government, Dr. C. W. Kannanagara presented a Bill in the House of Representatives yesterday to bring in the Local Bodies Electoral Ordinance in line with parliamentary election law which restricts the right of vote in municipal town and urban councils to citizens of Ceylon.

When the Bill becomes law, nearly seven lakhs of Indians who were disfranchised at the last year's parliamentary elections would lose their voting right at elections to local bodies also due to the end of this year.

Mr. S. Suntheralingam said here again thousands of names of Indians would be expunged from local election registers owing to Ceylon Government's "Indophobia."

Sama Samajist W. Vahanayake said if they were deprived of voting rights they should be exempted from payment of taxes and rates also.

Andhra State

Inclusion Of Bellary

KARNATAK CONGRESS M.L.A.s' ATTITUDE

BOMBAY, Saturday: A plea to the Prime Minister of India, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, that the reported recommendation of Mr. Justice Wanchoo, if any, regarding the inclusion of the disputed Bellary District in the proposed Andhra State, should not be implemented and that the declared intentions of its people should be respected, has been made by the Congress Members of the Bombay Legislature representing Karnatak Districts in the State.

In a memorandum sent to the Prime Minister today, they have urged that "the people of the Bellary District do not like their district to be included in the Andhra State. It is their declared view that their District be allowed to remain the presiduary Madras State., or be merged in the neighbouring Mysore State, pending the formation of the Karnatak State."

KARNATAK STATE

The memorandum further states: "The people of Karnatak are highly gratified to note that the Andhra State is going to be constituted in pursuance of the long-standing demand for it. They fervently hope that the Karnatak State would also be formed in the near future, for the same reasons and principles which have led to the formation of the Andhra State. The Karnatak State will contribute to the unity and prosperity of India.

"The Bellary District which is now in the Madras State as it stands today, is geographically contiguous to the Mysore State, the Dharwar District of the Bombay Karnatak and the Kannada districts of the Hyderabad State. It, therefore, is bound to be a part and parcel of the Karnatak State which it is hoped would be constituted at no distant date."

"Further", the memorandum adds: "The overwhelming majority of the population of the Bellary District has the Kannada as its mother tongue. Hence culturally and geographically this District belongs to Karnatak State to be."

2 Tunisians To Die

TUNIS, Feb. 28 (Reuter): A French military tribunal last night sentenced two Tunisians to death for attempted sabotage and attempted murder.

It also sentenced one Tunisian to hard labour for life and seven others to sentences of between ten and twenty years hard labour on the same charges.

ROME: Twelve Italians—technicians and workers—died and ten were injured when explosives blew up in a powder factory at Gallicand near Lucca, West Central Italy on Friday.

RAISE STANDARD OF EDUCATION

Morarji's Appeal For Full Co-operation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Chief Minister Morarji Desai made a fervent appeal for the whole-hearted co-operation of educationists and academicians in Bombay State for raising the standard of education.

Intervening in the debate on the budget proposals for 1953-54 in the Legislative Council, the Chief Minister attributed the rise in the incidence of crime in the State to social conditions and environment and said that if the teachers educated the pupils properly and in the right direction, it might be possible to bring down the crime graph. He therefore, called upon the teachers to play their part ably and creditably in the education of the people

He referred to the criticism that the standard of education in the State had deteriorated as a result of the abolition of English in standards V and VI and also to the complaint that candidates from Bombay State fared badly in All India competitive examinations and said that there was no basis for the complaint.

HELPING GOVERNMENT

Stating that it was wrong to ascribe the failure of Bombay students to attain the required standards in such examinations to the present education system in the State and the absence of English in the first two standards of secondary education, Mr. Desai said that Bombay candidates had never fared well in the competitive examinations even in the past when English was taught from Standard V.

It was upto the educationists in the State to find out the reasons for this state of affairs and try to remedy them instead of blaming the Government. He hoped that the teachers would rise to the occasion and help the Government to raise the standard of education.

RUSSIA MAY SEEK THE 'GENTLEMEN'S PACT'

UNITED NATIONS HQ., New York, Feb. 28 (UPA): High United Nations diplomats believed last night that Russia is ready to bargain for Secretary-Generalship of the United Nations Organization.

The said there have been indications that the Kremlin will accept a Western-supported candidate to succeed Secretary-General Trygve Lie in exchange for some Western concessions to the Soviet Union.

The sources said that Russia might demand as concessions election of an Iron Curtain country diplomat as president of the General Assembly. No Soviet satellite has yet held this honour. They said Russia might also demand return to the "gentleman's agreement" under which one of not permanent Security Council members—elected on a two-year term—would be a Russian satellite.

Mysore M.L.A. Arrested

BANGALORE, Feb. 28 (PTI): Mr. P. M. Swamidorai, M.L.A., President of the Mysore State Scheduled Castes Federation, has been arrested at Kolar Gold Fields, in connection with February 22 disturbances in which a boy was killed in the police firing. He was remanded to magisterial custody. Seventeen others were also arrested for violating the prohibitory orders.

An All-India cottage industries and Swadeshi Exhibition will be held on Gandhi Grounds in Delhi in the first week of April.

SILVER JUBILEE OF 'RAMAN EFFECT'

Scientists Emphasise Need For Research

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The silver jubilee of the discovery of the "Raman Effect" was celebrated here today.

Tributes were paid to Dr. C. V. Raman, discoverer of the Raman Effect at a meeting held under the auspices of the institute of science, Bombay.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research Government of India, said if there was a single event which had helped people in this country to realise the importance of scientific research, it was the discovery of the Raman Effect.

Referring to his close association with Dr. Raman since 1919 he said Dr. Raman had won many friends because of his simple disposition, nobility of character and keen sense of humour.

NEW TYPE OF RADIATION

Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, a close collaborator of Dr. Raman in his research activities, recalled his association with Dr. Raman in Calcutta. He narrated, in brief, the history of the detection of a new type of radiation from matter that came to be known as the Raman Effect.

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, said the history of the Raman Effect was typical of that of all scientific discoveries.

He asked all to draw inspiration from the history of such discoveries as the Raman Effect.

Dr. K. A. Hamied, Sheriff of Bombay, said that Dr. Raman had by his persistent efforts and abundant energy shown how discoveries could be made even under adverse circumstances.

An actual demonstration of the Raman Effect was given at the meeting. An exhibition of pictures and literature on the discovery was also held.

TOURISTS WILL RIDE UP VESUVIUS AGAIN

NAPLES: (Reuter): Tourists will soon be able to ride right up to the crater of 1,186-metre (about 3,855 ft.) high Mount Vesuvius, famous landmark of Naples and one of the world's smallest active volcanoes.

A chair-lift is to be isntalled in place of the funicular railway which was destroyed in the volcano's latest eruption in 1944. Since that time, ascending the mountain has required some stiff walking on lava.

The chair-lift built by the Swiss firm von Roll of Berne, uses the original lower station of the funicular which was left intact by the eruption. This station, situated at an altitude of 762 metres (about 2,370 ft.) above sea level, contains a 60-horsepower engine which drives the cables from which the chairs are suspended in pairs.

NO WAR WITH CHINA: BRITISH FEELINGS

YORK, England, Feb. 28 (Reuter): The Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, said here last night that the United States must be informed of the strong British opposition to any steps likely to lead to war with China

"It is only right that our American friends whom we admire and to whom we are grateful should know how strong the feeling is in this country," he said

For many years there has been in this country great sympathy with the mass of people in China during their sufferings both through civil war and under the Japanese invasion. We are most anxious to do nothing which would increase or prolong the sufferings of a great peasant population"

HONG KONG: The New China News Agency said that a Commission set up by the United Democratic Fatherland Front of North Korea reported that 52,380 tons of bombs were dropped by American planes on 52 sq. kilometres of Pyongyang.

Raman Way Of Escape

COIMBATORE, Feb. 28 (PTI): Dr. C. V. Raman, the Nobel Laureate, today called for closest co-operation between industrial research and industries themselves. Research workers should have enough freedom in the conduct of their research, he said. Dr. Raman was inaugurating the tenth All-India Textile Conference.

In a reference to the celebrations in Bombay today of the silver jubilee of the Raman effect, Dr. Raman said he strongly objected "to his deeds and misdeeds being recollected in front of him." He could escape that ordeal by being away in Coimbatore.

RAIL MOTOR-TRUCK COLLISION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. C. Sood, Government Inspector of Railways Bombay, will hold inquiry at Warsamedi station, starting at 8-00 a.m. on Sunday, March 1, 1953, in connection with No. 176 down rail motor coach running into a motor truck at the level crossing near Warsamedi station on February 26, says a press note.

"Any member of the public having knowledge relating to the accident and matters connected therewith and desiring to give evidence may do so at Warsamedi station on this date or write to the Government Inspector of Railways at Bombay" the press note adds.

"Minister 'Murders' A Language"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Railway Minister, amused the Members of the House of the People by reading out in Tamil an extract from a Tamilian newspaper. "Thozhilali", yesterday.

He was replying to the debate on demand for grants and trying to show how he had been misquoted in that newspaper. Mispronouncement in the mention of the paper's name provoked repeated laughter among the Tamilian members when the Minister said he would read the whole extract in Tamil.

One of the amused members from the South remarked as the Minister finished: "Sir, you have murdered Tamil."

COMPENSATION TO TEA GARDEN WORKERS

SHILLONG, Feb. 28 (PTI): The special meeting of the standing Plant Committee which met here yesterday could not arrive at any agreement on the exact quantum of compensation to be paid to tea garden labourers. The meeting was presided over by the Central Labour Minister Mr. V. V. Giri.

The meeting discussed problems of the closure of tea gardens, surplus labour and cash conversion. There was a general agreement on the principle of cash conversion. Differences between the labourers and the employers were considerably narrowed down as a result of discussion and owing to Mr. V. V. Giri's personal efforts.

ZURICH: The International Cotton Committee meeting here has decided to establish a European Central Statistical Bureau in Manchester, Mr. Norman Pearse, British General Secretary of the Committee, said.

Stone Tunnel Unearthed

KARIMGANJ (Assam) Feb 28 (PTI): A three-mile long stone tunnel, said to date back to the 16th century, has been unearthed by road workers, laying out the Karimganj-Agartala road, near the village of Bagpasha, forty miles from here.

The tunnel, which is about 9 feet in height and wide enough to permit a small car to pass through, is believed to have been built and used as a secret road by the Arakanese for attacks on Tripura State from centuries ago.

RS. 145 LAKHS FOR POLICE FORCE

Provision In Delhi Budget

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (PTI): Mr. Chaudhri Brahma Prakash, the Chief Minister of Delhi, presenting the budget estimates for 1953-54 to the State Legislature here yesterday said that the State Government was expected to spend Rs. 145 lakhs on the police force this year as against 122 lakhs spent in 1952-53. The State Government would spend Rs. 135 lakhs on buildings and roads as against Rs. 109 lakhs last year.

The Chief Minister said that a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs would be spent during the year on the improvement of the Delhi Transport Service.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The Government of India have decided to take over the administration of Joint Stock Companies in Delhi State with effect from the next financial year. This was disclosed in the new budget of the State.

Commercial Taxes Yield Less In Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 28 (PTI): Commercial taxes in Madras State have shown diminished returns during the current year mainly due to the general slump in trade and a fall in purchasing power.

For nine months ending December 1952, sales tax yielded Rs. two crores less than the collections for the corresponding period last year. There is a drop in the yield of entertainment and betting taxes also.

Poona University's Plea For Grant

POONA, Feb. 28 (PTI): The University of Poona has applied to the Government of India for a substantial grant to enable the construction of a building for the establishment of a chemistry department at the Ganeshkhind campus and also a students hostel. The construction of these buildings, which form a part of the unified centre of teaching for the whole of Maharashtra, will be taken up from June this year.

Moroccan Leader's Flat Raided

PARIS, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Police today raided the flat of El Alaoui, representative in France of the Istiqlal Moroccan Nationalist Party and questioned him at police headquarters for an hour. He was later released.

Police said today they were acting on a request of the Casablanca military tribunal.

Prisoners in Mysore jails and lockups are to get "holidays" like Government servants hereafter. They will be freed from their normal hard labour on all Sundays and twelve other days declared as general holidays for the state.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

New York cotton market was closed today.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1512-8/1815.

Trouble In West & East Pakistan

(Continued from Page 13)

rowing words from Sanskrit and rejecting Arabic and Persian words. Thus a new language came into being which was full of Sanskrit words and had inspiration from Hindu mythology and gods and goddesses. While this became the standard language it cut off Bengali Muslims from the rest of India.

The three-day all-Pakistan History Conference was inaugurated here yesterday by Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Governor of East Bengal.

When students entered the hall this morning shouting slogans and interrupted the conference the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. S. H. Hussain intervened without any effect. In the pandemonium that prevailed a police officer escorted Allama Nadvi through a back door to his car outside.

Some of the students who noticed this rushed out and surrounded Allama Nadvi's car and demanded withdrawal of his remarks. After some more demonstration by students Mr. Nadvi signed a hastily scribbled statement that he withdrew the remarks he had made yesterday and he was allowed to proceed in his car.

U.P. To Raise Wheat Price

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28 (PTI): The U.P. Government has decided to increase the wheat price on all ration shops in regulated towns in U.P. from March 1 to make up an estimated loss of about Rupees seven crores during the current financial year 1952-53.

The new rate will be two seers two chhataks of wheat per rupee as against the existing rate of two seers and four chhataks.

The State Government has already sustained a loss of about Rupees 3.40 crores upto September last by supplying subsidised wheat and other foodgrains to rationed towns and in scarcity-stricken areas.

FOOD POSITION IN SATARA

SATARA, Feb. 28 (PTI): The stock of foodgrains and food position in Satara was very satisfactory and prices of decontrolled foodgrains were coming down in decontrolled areas, Mr. P. B. Patil, Collector of Satara said here yesterday.

VETERAN CIVILIAN DEAD

MADRAS, Feb. 28 (PTI).

DR. T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARI, former Dewan of Udaipur and now Vice-Chairman of the Indian Agricultural Research Council died here early this morning at 5 o'clock.

He was aged 77.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachari returned from Delhi on February 16 after attending a meeting of the Agricultural Research Council. He was keeping indifferent health from February 17 and died after a heart attack.

It has been reported several times that he was in China.

1950.

LONDON, PTI): "Ominous signs" of the decline of the United Kingdom merchant fleet are referred to in the 1952-53 report of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

Downward Trend Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: The downtrend in the general price level noticed in recent months seemed to have been arrested during January, 1953, according to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin published here today.

The Economic Advisers' General Index of wholesale prices (base year ended August, 1939—100), which had registered a more or less continuous decline during the last quarter of 1952 showed a rise of 1.3 per cent to 377.5 in January, 1953, the bulletin said.

The General Index as on January 31, 1953, was at 380.6 according to the Bulletin.

Increasing Sugarcane Acre-Yields

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28: Development of the sugarcane industry in India should be regarded as a subject of prime importance, if the second largest industry of the country were to thrive and compete in the world market, declared Shri K. R. Damle, Additional Secretary of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture, presiding over the plenary session of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in New Delhi yesterday.

Their immediate concern, therefore, he said, should be to provide the necessary facilities required to increase the acre-yields of cane and to produce sugar at a cheaper price.

Rape And Mustard Estimate

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the All India First Estimate of Rape and Mustard, 1952-53 puts the current year's area at 2,357,000 acres as against 1,960,000 acres of the adjusted first estimate for last year. This shows an increase of 397,000 acres or 20.3 per cent in acreage.

Areca-Nut Prices Go Up

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 28 (PTI).—The price of areca-nut in Sholapur has recorded quick increase following the proposal of Government of India to increase its import duty by two annas per pound.

The most popular variety of this commodity in these areas, the Sirsi 'baradi', is today quoted at Rs. 210 per bag as against its pre-budget price of Rs. 190.

Gur Exports

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The demand that preferential priority of movement should be given by the Government of India to gur and khandsari, as these commodities were liable to rapid deterioration, was made by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee which held its annual general meeting in New Delhi yesterday.

The Committee recommended to Government to permit the export of gur to the tune of 50,000 tons.

Umbrella Cloth

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India has decided that umbrella cloth packed by mills in July, 1952, and earlier months may be kept in unopened condition and offered for sale with the old stampings up to and including 31st March, 1953. After that date, such bales will have to be opened up and restamped with fresh markings.

ARMED FORCES RATAN TATA HOLIDAY HOME, OOTACAMUND

REOPENS ON 1st APRIL 1953

NEW MANAGEMENT

Booking for Civilians will be accepted if accommodation permits

Rates per day Rs. 12/8/-

Children below 10 years half rates.

Apply to Officer in charge

RATAN TATA OFFICERS HOLIDAY HOME, OOTACAMUND.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes.

Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1817-8 and the general feeling remains bullish. Most of the recent buying being of a speculative character, sooner or later profit-taking is likely to develop.

Tata Steel Defds. in unofficial trading opened at Rs. 1805 advanced to Rs. 1822, declined at Rs 1811-4 but again advanced at Rs. 1822-8. Havala Tata Steel Defds. Rs. 1800. Ordinary Rs. 320, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 390 and Kohinoor Rs. 300.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The local forward Cotton was very steady today and there was a further improvement in quotations. At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 686 to 687 and declined at Rs. 685 under scattered selling. At this level there was renewed buying and the market advanced at Rs. 688. August delivery was quoted at 699

Thereafter there was extensive buying and under scarcity of offerings the market firmed up and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. May	695	0	0
I.C.C. August	708	0	0

After the close May was quoted at Rs. 692.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The local bullion market was quiet today. The outstanding open sales of Fagan delivery in silver are now transferred but no business was done in Chaitra delivery which was nominally quoted at Rs 167-8.

Forward Gold for Chaitra delivery opened at Rs. 89-12 and declined at Rs. 89-8. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 89-13 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58-12.

Later on trading in Chaitra Silver started at Rs. 167-8 and the market advanced at Rs. 169-8 while Gold was quoted at Rs. 90.

The market finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	169	14	0
Chaitra delivery	169	10	0
Ready Gold	89	14	0
Chaitra dely.	89	12	0

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Feb. 27: Weekend considerations restricted activity on the bourse and resulted in a slightly easier undertone Coppers proved vulnerable to a slight increase in selling, and small losses in gold minings was a general rule. Domestic issues were less easily depressed, but very quiet. Signing of German debts agreement had little or no effect on German bonds In French rentes five percents and 3-1/2 per cents 1952 recovered slightly.

BRUSSELS: Prices lost ground slightly on the forward market. But ruled steady on the cash market in quiet pre-weekend dealings. An exception to the dull trend on the forward was Tanganyika which fractionally better. There was very narrow fluctuations on the cash market. but several sections showed up well, notably colonials, engineerings and electricities.

AMSTERDAM : Despite the postponement of the Dutch signature on the German debt agrement good interest was noted in young loan. Professional covering caused allround slight improvement, especially in Royal Dutch, Philippines. Shippings and estates were without large movement, and were well maintained Premium nil and certificates totalled 939.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	2	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	7	0
120 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	1	0
150 D. Box March	808	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

	Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954 ..	98	8
2 ¾% Loan 1955 ..	98	8
2½% Loan 19661 ..	90	6
2¾ % Loan 1960 ..	93	6
2½% Loan 1962 ..	91	6
2¾% Loan 1976 ..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-35 ..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957 ..	98	11
3 % Loan 1958 ..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61 ..	96	1
3 % Loan 1963-65 ..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964 ..	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68 ..	90	7
3 % Loan 1970-75 ..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later ..	82	10
3½% Loan 1954-59 ..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70 ..	101	14
4½% Loan 1955-60 ..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63 ..	105	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958	97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960	94	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959	96	0
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960	94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955	98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964 ..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964 ..	101	4
4 % W. Bengal 1964 ..	100	8
4 % Madras 1964 ..	100	8
4 % U. P. 1964 ..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	98	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1959	105	0
4 % Bom. Municipal 1954	103	8

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

There was a sharp rise in groundnuts and oil quotations on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange. Linseed and castorseeds were not much affected. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 40-4. Madras at Rs. 40-12 and Khandesh at Rs. 41 A/M. delivery was quoted at 40-6 and local mills quoted oil at Rs. 64. Ready linseed was quoted at Rs. 28-8 F/M. at Rs. 28-4 and A/M. at Rs. 28-12. Kardi and Khursani also moved up. Ready Kardi was quoted at Rs. 23 and A/M. was placed at Rs. 23-8 Khursani ready was quoted at Rs. 30-8 and A/M. at Rs. 31. Castorseeds May delivery were placed at Rs. 149-8.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh New	41	0	0
Bold Ready	40	4	0
Madras	40	12	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	21	0	0
March	21	0	0
April	21	2	0
May	21	4	0

LINSEEDS

Bold Ready delivery	28	8	0
April-May	28	12	0
Satna Small Ready	27	0	0
Oil	15	0	0

CASTORSEEDS

May	149	0	0
Ready Madras quality	31	12	0
Oil First Pressure	20	0	0
Oil Bazar quality	19	12	0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 20th February:

Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 11,06,78,000, (ii) Other demand liabilities Rs. 515,95,87,000.

Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A) Rs. 1. 93,-00,000, (ii) Other time liabilities Rs. 313,50,82,00.

Cash in India Rs. 32,92,38,000.

Balances with the Reserve Bank in India Rs. 43,22,28,000.

Balances with other banks in current account in India Rs. 11,06,73,000.

Money at call and short notice in India Rs. 16,95,03,000.

Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts Rs. 302,05,50,000.

Advances in India Rs. 458,47,14,-000.

Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India Rs. 41,20,41,000.

U. S. Markets

Cotton Prices End With Easiness

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. (UPA).

THE cotton on Friday ended with a spurt of activity and easiness at the close. The sharp reduction in the mid-February parity price touched off a final splurge of liquidation and hedge selling.

The actual parity was 33.85 cents per pound for middling Seven-Eighths inch, off 37 points from the January level.

The market opened up one to 12 points and closed around lows and off eight to 12 points.

Closing prices were:

	Open.	High	Low	Close
Spot				33.95
Mar.	33.25	.....	33.07	33.08
May	33.00	.....	.....	33.31
July	33.75	33.79	33.55	33.55
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	33.70
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	33.77
Mar	.....	.....	.....	33.92
May	.....	.....	.....	33.89
New Orleans				
Spot				.....
Mar	33.20	33.31	33.07	33.07
May	33.48	33.52	33.28	33.28
July	33.73	33.78	33.52	33.52
Oct	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec	33.93	33.96	33.75	33.74
Mar.	.....	33.94	33.94	33.90
May	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....

WALL STREET

Stocks closed irregularly Friday in moderately active dealings. Dealings totalled 1,990.000 shares Of 1.154 issues traded. 437 advanced 426 declined while the others were unchanged.

Prices moved aimlessly throughout the session with most price movements extremely small either way. Investors generally held to sidelines with the market news on the dull side.

Gold shares displayed some strength. Carriers were higher ranging up to three. Utilities moved narrowly.

The turnover in the American Stock Exchange amounted to 620.000.

The turnover in bonds came to dol 2.880.000.

Price ranges of US Steel were: High 41-5/8. Lok 41. Close 41-1/8.

COFFEE

Santos SSS coffee futures were unchanged today with sales of 168 contracts

Closings of all positions were at the ceiling price on a bid basis at 55.78.

Spot Brazilians were quoted at 55-1/2 cents per pound while Colombians were quoted at 58-1/4 cents.

MERCURY

Large lots of mercury were Friday quoted between US 205 dollars to 206 dollars while smaller lots at 207 dollars to 210 dollars per flask

CASTORSEED

Castorseeds for Brazilian quality were today quoted at US 17¢ dollars nom per long ton fob Brazil.

Brazilian castor oil in bulk was quoted at 19-1/2 cents per pound om fob.

PEPPER

The pepper market softened in tone Friday as buyers practiced a more cautious policy.

Spot material was marked down to a cent around 1.29 dollars per pound.

Stocks awaiting release and near afloats were indicated around 1.28 dollars.

March shipment was quoted at 1.27 dollars and April at 1.26 dollars per pound

SILVER

Silver was unchanged today at 85-1 4 cents per ounce.

WOOL TOP

Wool tops closed steady and six higher to five points lower.

Closing rates were: March, 19.27, 19.35: May 19.24, 19.30: July 19.08, 19.15; Sept. 18.96 nom; Oct. 18.90 traded; Dec. 18.66, 18.70 March 18.41, 18.50; May 18.17, 18.34; July 17.90, 18.20.

Spot was quoted at 19.30 nom.

The volume was 805,000.

NEW YORK BURLAP REVIEW

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPA): Burlap took the news of the Indian export duty reduction on sackings in stride today.

However, the market activity remained slow in all directions during the past week.

Dealers said that the news was in line with general expectations and had apparently been discounted a week or more ago.

Market observers said that the reduction in sackings export duty was from Rs. 175 to Rs. 80 per ton. They said the reduction together with burlap's unchanged status should "act to clear the air and could reopen the avenue for new business."

Some predicted that with prices more than 60 per cent down from the Korean peak levels. with supplies ample and the market stable, a gradual restoration of buyer confidence was possible.

Bag cutters emphasised that manufacturing operations were being maintained at or near capacity in anticipation of spring time demand for light weight bags from potato packers.

They said that after that will come inventory buildup to meet demand from fertilizer, feed and chemical industries.

In the raw jute section, business continued restricted. There was a light volume of offerings of better type fiber with prices generally firm.

Dacca Tossa two's and three's were held around 13.00 to 13.50 cents per pound cif, New York.

Dundee lightnings ranged between 14.00 and 14.25 cents per pound.

METAL

On the spot market today, prices of non-ferrous metals were unchanged.

In the forward market, the following were closing rates:—

TIN. March, 120.875 bid; April 120.50 bid.

LEAD: March 12.96 bid; April 12.98.

ZINC: March 10.52 bid; April 10.52 bid.

SINGAPORE RUBBER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 27 (UPA): In spite of higher overseas advices the rubber market eased here as orders were disappointing and business passed fairly freely at prices about one cent below yesterday's.

Closing prices were:

No. 1—Feb. 78½, 79½; March, 79¾, 80; Apr. 79¾, 80.

No. 2—Feb. 74½, 73¾.

No. 3—Feb. 70½, 70¾.

No. 4—Feb. 68, 63½.

Spot Rubber 78, 78½.

Blanket Crepe 68½, 70½.

No. 1 Plate Crepe 9, 97.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices declined under the pressure of liquidation of March contracts based on reports that intentions to deliver grain against the spot month after the close today, would be heavy. Hedge selling depressed maize. Wheat prices advanced early in response to additional unfavourable news from the south-west where dry conditions continue but they eventually eased. The official forecast held little hope of any moisture during the next 36 hours.

Prices rallied latterly with wheat moving up from the lows on week-end short-covering together with subsidence of offerings.

CHICAGO WHEAT

March 2.27 to 2.26¾.

May 2.30¾ to 2.30-5/8.

July 2.33-1/8 to 2.33¼.

September 2.35¾ to 2.35¾.

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 148-4 and after advancing at Rs. 149-4 declined at Rs. 146-8 and closed at Rs. 147.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON TIN

LONDON, Feb. 27 (UPA): The tin market was steady and idle today.

The turnover was five tons.

Closing prices in sterling per long ton were:

SPOT: buyers, 961, sellers 962, business nil.

THREE MONTHS: buyers, 942 1/2, sellers, 944, business 943.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the market was steady.

Closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers, 960, sellers, 961, business 960.

THREE MONTHS: buyers, 942, sellers, 943, business 942 to 941.

SETTLEMENT: 960.

The turnover amounted to 40 tons of which 30 were for cash.

LEAD

The following were closing rates of lead on the London market today:

Morning Session: March, 91-1/4, 91-1/2; June, 90-1/4, 90-1/2. Turn over 550 tons. Market easier.

After Session. March, 91-3/4, 92; June, 90-1/2, 91. Turnover 175 tons, nothing for prompt. The market was steadier.

ZINC

The following were closing rates of zinc on the London market today:

Morning session: March 79-3/4, 80; June, 80-1/4, 80-1/2. The market was easier.

Afternoon Session: March, 91-3/4, 92: June, 90-1/2, 91. Turnover 175 tons, nothing for prompt. The market was steadier.

SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged today at 74 pence per ounce.—(UPA).

PEPPER

The pepper market was idle today.

Lampong was unchanged at 8/6: Muntak was unchanged at 10/7-1/2: Sarawak was unchanged at 10/8.

Sarawak FAQ was unchanged at 8/7-1/2.

Malabar spot was quoted at 1.100/- afloats at 1.050/- unchanged: March at 1.020/- sellers. April was unquoted.

RUBBER

The rubber market was quiet today.

Closing prices:

SPOT: 22-7/8, 23-1/8.

Settlement: Apr. 22-7/8, 23 business 23; May, 22-7-8, 23: business 22-7/8; June, 22-7-8, 23. Apr/June 22-7/8, 23. business 23 July/Sept. 22-3/4, 22-7/8, business 22-7/8 to 23; Oct/Dec. 22-1/2, 22-3/4 business 22-5/8 to 22-3/4.

General Markets: CIF March, 22-5/8, 22-7/8, business 22-3/4 Apr. 22-3/4, 23. business 23; May, 22-5/8, 22-7/8.

Estate Crepe: March thick, 26-1/4. sellers; thin, 26-1/4 to 26-3/4.

'Pindi Conspiracy Case

SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL FILED

LAHORE, Feb 28 (PTI): A petition for special leave to appeal has been filed in the Federal Court of Pakistan on behalf of er-Major General Akbar Khan and Faiz Ahmed Faiz, former Editor of 'Pakistan Times' against the decision of the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Special Tribunal in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case.

The petitioners have urged in the appeal that Section 10 of the Rawalpindi Conspiracy (Special Tribunal) Act 1951 bars appeals or revisions to any court of law in this case, but it did not operate so as to bar petitioners from invoking prerogative jurisdiction of the Privy Council now exercised by the Federal Court. It has also been submitted that the jurisdiction conferred by the Privy Council (Abalition of Jurisdiction Act 9, 1950, was a prerogative jurisdiction and the right of petitioners to invoke that Jurisdiction of Privy Council (Abolition of Jurisdiction could not be taken away by express legislation.

It has further been submitted that the Rawalpindi Conspiracy (Special Tribunal) Act 1951 was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan sitting as a Constitution making body and that the said Act not being a provision to Constitution was ultra vires of that body, and consequently the petitioners conviction is illegal.

talking of BOOKS

ROMANTIC AMERICAN POET

Longfellow Got A Niche In Poet's Corner At Westminster

"HE is the poet of the mellow twilight of the past...the poet of all sympathetic gentleness and the universal poet of...young people." In these words Walt Whitman described Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, one of the greatest American poets of the 19th century.

Longfellow exercised a great influence in bringing European culture to America and likewise did much to popularise American folk songs abroad, where his work was immensely popular and widely translated. His own philosophy and work was influenced greatly by German literature.

He was a romantic soul, a born poet whose every fancy clothed itself in images and rhymes. His mind was like a music-box, charged with all the poetry of the world. He could be compared with the troubadours, those early-morning "finders" of poetry, who found it on every bush and sang as the birds sing in summer.

FIRST POEM

Longfellow was born on February 27, 1807 at Portland, Maine. When he was 13, he had his first poem published in the *Gazette of Maine*. As a boy, he had written songs of the Maine woods and elegiac verses about American Indian hunters.

His early education was chiefly at private schools and later at Bowdoin College. While at Bowdoin, he wrote for college magazines and prepared himself for a literary career, telling his father: "I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature."

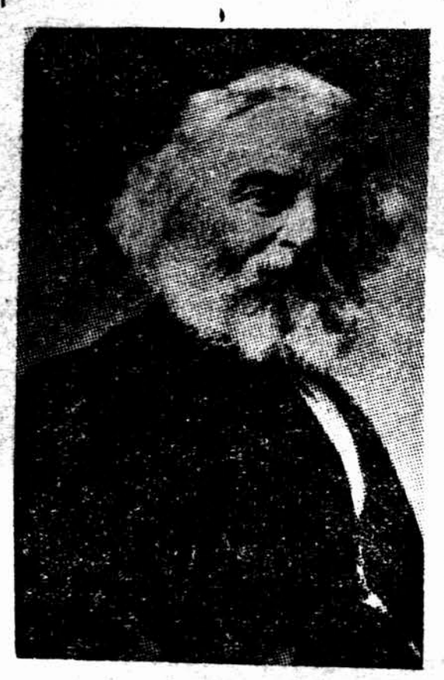
Immediately after his graduation he was selected for the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin on condition that he study abroad. Longfellow thus spent three years (1826-29) visiting France, Spain, Italy and Germany. As a professor at Bowdoin, he prepared textbooks, contributed essays and sketches to magazines and also served as a librarian. He carried out this work so successfully that he was recommended by George Ticknor to be his successor in the Smith professorship of French and Spanish at Harvard.

IN EUROPE

In 1831, Longfellow married Mary Storer Porter, of Portland, and together they travelled in Europe in 1835. Unfortunately his wife died suddenly at Rotterdam. But he stayed on the Continent for a year to increase his knowledge of German and the Scandinavian languages. During this study-tour he formed acquaintanceships with various eminent men—Lafayette, the Swedish poet Nicander and Thomas Carlyle, among others.

On his return from Europe in 1836, Longfellow began his 18 years of teaching at Harvard University. He lived at Craigie House, a gracious mansion, so like an Italian villa that it brought to him reminiscences of his stay in Europe. In addition to his rather heavy college duties, Longfellow led a busy social life. His amiable disposition won him the friendship of Professor Cornelius C. Felton, Charles Sumner, George S. Hillard and Henry R. Cleveland, who with Longfellow formed "The Five of Clubs," dubbed by outsiders as "The Mutual Admiration Society."

As he sat in the vast shadow at his open window, the poems rose in his mind, without effort. *Voices of the Night*, his first book of verse, was published in 1839. The same year he wrote *Hyperion*, a romance. Dazzled by nature and the beauty of the universe, Longfellow's mind overflowed with verses—youthful regrets, youthful aspirations: *Footsteps of Angels, The Light of Stars, The Reaper and the Flowers, Hymn to the Night, A Psalm of Life.*



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

MEETS DICKENS

In the spring of 1842, Longfellow went abroad again. He visited Dickens and other men of letters in England. On the voyage home, he wrote *Poems of Slavery*. Home after a year's sojourn, he married Frances Elizabeth Appleton (1843), the prototype of the heroine of *Hyperion*. Their courtship had lasted seven years and as a wedding gift, the bride's father bought them Craigie House, which he loved so much. The poet's life now flowed on placidly in the congenial Cambridge society. They had six children, of which three daughters figure in his poem *The Children's Hour*. Meanwhile his fame increased with the publication of *The Spanish Student*, a poetic drama.

Longfellow postponed his great designs from year to year and never found the time to begin until 1854, when he resigned his professorship. He now wrote his famous American Indian idyll, *Hiawatha*. He had read a great deal of American Indian folk-lore and also *Kalevala*, the Finnish folk-epic, from which he borrowed the hexametre.

TRAGEDY AGAIN

Tragedy again engulfed him when his wife was burned to death in 1861. The even course of his writing was sharply broken by this event. For a long time his grief stopped his creative work and it was so persistent that it is implicit in *The Cross of Snow*, written 18 years later.

The children were, however, a solace to him and he continued to work on a translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy*. This work kept his spirits up and he was assisted by Lowell and C. L. Norton, who met with him every week in the Dante Society which they had formed earlier. The translation reveals Dante to numberless readers and is still one of the best versions.

In the poet's remaining years honours were heaped upon him. He took his children with him on his last trip to Europe in 1868, and while in England he received the degrees of LL.D. from Cambridge and that of D.C.L. from Oxford. During this visit he met several notables and was honoured by a private audience with Queen Victoria.

MORE & MORE LONELY

As the years went by, Longfellow became more and more lonely, although Craigie House became a shrine for Americans and for many distinguished foreigners. In the last years of his life, Longfellow was striken with vertigo, followed by nervous prostration. He finally took very ill with peritonitis and died in 1882. He was buried at Mount Auburn.

On March 2, 1884, his bust was unveiled in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, the first American Poet to be so honoured.

Throughout his work and his life, Longfellow was consistently high-minded but conventional, untouched by the religious and social struggles that disturbed his contemporaries, with the exception of his interest in antislavery. Some critics cite his bald preaching, as in *A Psalm of Life*, and his sometimes silly symbolism, as in *Excelsior*, and charge him of being too didactic; but it is also true that most of his didactic poems are pleasing in form, and that the larger part of his poetry is not didactic at all but depicts various aspects of life for their own sake.

Living Fossils

[The coelacanth, caught off Madagascar, was shown to Dr. Malan, South Africa's Prime Minister.—News Item.

The Premier and the coelacanth
Encountered at the strand,
Though what the meeting signified
They did not understand.
But there are fossils of the deep
And fossils of the land.

The fish and the Prime Minister
Looked equally surprised.
From different families they sprang,
No kinship recognised.
The coelacanth was thought to be
Completely fossilised

How could malania anjouanae
With Malan co-exist?
His namesake as the missing link
The Premier dismissed.
Which was not strange because he was
A fundamentalist.

But whether it can be, or no.
The Premier's ancestor.
This living fossil of the sea.
Like others on the shore,
Which all zoologists supposed
Dead as the dinosaur

Dead for some fifty million years.
It seems can still survive,
Although no expert can explain
why living fossils thrive.
Why ossified remains remain
So very much alive

The Premier and the coelacanth
Are creatures quite distinct.
But both with prehistoric groups
Are definitely linked
The specimen survives although
The species is extinct

—MERCUTIO in 'Manchester Guardian'.

PEEP INTO LIFE OF PROGRESSIVE PRINCE

Biography Of Raja Of Bhor

LIFE OF RAJA SHREEMANT SIR RAGHUNATHRAO S. (ALIAS BABASAHEB PANDIT) PANT SACHIV, RAJA OF BHOR: Written and published by Rao Sahib V. G. Ranade, M.A. LL.B. Laxmi Nivas, Mangaldas Road, Poona 1. Price not stated.

BIOGRAPHIES have a highly important place in literature. A good biography throws revealing light on the individual life as well as on the salient characteristics of the age concerned. It satisfies our innate curiosity of knowing more about the real, intimate life of another person.

By showing the adversity of another it consoles and comforts us in our own days of misery, by describing the happiness of another in glowing colours it kindles new hopes in our hearts. A good biography is full of inspiration, warmth, human understanding, and unobtrusive philosophy. It is a work of art that tells us as much about the author as about the subject of the biography. Accuracy is its basic strength but intuition its crowning grace. A great biography need not always be written about a great life. An ordinary life can be rendered great by a really efficient biographer. However, this is true only in the case of a few biographies. Other works, though considered important from the view-point of history or sociology hardly attain a place in the realms of literature.

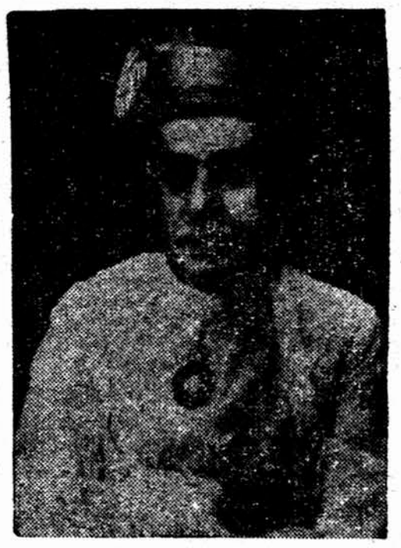
NO MYTH

'The life of Raja Shreemant Sir Raghunathrao' is a very laudable work significant in more ways than one. The book has a historical value which can be fully appreciated only by the coming generations. Having been born and bred up in a totally democratic regime they will not be able to accept the Indian States and rulers as a reality. The mist of romance and inaccurate knowledge will blur their visions with regard to this vital factor of yesterday's Indian life. In those times books like this biography will play an important role in giving correct unembellished day-to-day information about Indian princes and their lives.

Indian Princes have had more than their share of public veneration interest, laughter and even satire. Educated and benignant rulers are not accepted as such by a majority. "The Life of Raja Shri Sir Raghunathrao" introduces such a benevolent ruler proving that an enlightened and progressive Indian prince is not a myth but a breathing reality.

The tiny State of Bhor may not be very well-known, but its natural beauty and its historical significance give it a splendour of its own. It originally belonged to the great Shivaji, but was later on given over to Shankarji Narayan by Shivaji's son, Rajaram. The dynasty founded by Shankarji Narayan had been ruling over Bhor till the merger, when Sir Raghunathrao, worthy offspring of this illustrious family, decided to hand over his State to the Indian Government. Coming from such a noble stock, the Raja Saheb has throughout his versatile career acted in the interest of his own people, and has won their warm loyalty as a fitting reward.

The handsome volume with its lavish illustrations and beautiful printing gives a detailed history of the Bhor State and its former rulers in order to provide the reader with a suitable background so that he may fittingly appreciate the life of the present Raja Saheb. It touches the personal life of the Raja Saheb on very rare occasions, and then too, in a very light manner, so that our attention remains, focussed on the Raja Saheb as a ruler.



Sir Raghunathrao S. Pant Sachiv, Raja of Bhor.

The training and the activities undertaken by him when he was the heir-apparent have been fully dealt with in a whole chapter. And we are struck by certain extraordinary qualities like a burning love for education, a capacity for taking pains in order to develop his personality and wise ambition in the young days of the Raja Saheb.

MAIN INTEREST

As a ruler, he was extremely popular and efficient. Directed by the kind dictates of his own heart he donated large sums towards public welfare and took personal interest in all healthy cultural activities. Education was his main interest, as it was of another great ruler, the late Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda. The Raja Saheb of Bhor opened various schools and libraries in his State and gave many scholarships to deserving students. The opening of dispensaries and an hospital show his concern for the physical well-being of his subjects. The building and repairing of roads, bridges etc. show that he was a very progressive and far-sighted ruler. He had maintained good relations with the British Government and with the wise policy obtained facilities for his people. In an eventful life, the Raja Saheb has received many honours from the British and the Indian Governments as well as from his own people. Ever on the side of the people, he gave full Responsible Government to his subjects on 18th August 1947, the day of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of his rule.

THE MERGER

To such a prince, giving consent to the integration of his State in the province of Bombay was not a heart-breaking effort. Capable of donating large sums from his own private purse for the sake of the people, the Raja Saheb was not a man to be disheartened about the resultant monetary loss. He cared deeply for his family

(Continued on Page 23 col. 5)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers

WHEN Veena came to the Balkan-ji-Bari, we welcomed her with a broad smile. She, however, shied away — and to our utter dismay we found that she would not participate in any group activities.

Veena always receded to the far corner of the room when others played games, had folk dances, or were engaged in handicrafts. She usually begged to remain indoors when the rest of the children went outside to play.

Part of Veena's trouble came from her home training. She couldn't play with other children—she might soil her dress. She couldn't go outside — she might get mud on her shoes. She couldn't play active games — she might get hurt. In consultations with her mother we tried to show Veena's need for more group association. We got nowhere.

Planning For Adjustment

One day Veena was absent, and we took the opportunity to talk in the gathering about things that members of the Group might do to help themselves. That was easy. We tried to jot down some things we might do to help others. That was harder, but we prepared a list of things that involved sharing, consideration for the feelings of others, a sense of responsibility for group participation.

Since Veena was not present, it was specifically enquired how the children might help her overcome her reluctance to participate in group activities. One boy said: "We might help Veena *want* to play 'kho-kho' if we'd tell her it didn't matter if she didn't know how to play it. We just play for fun." Said another girl: "When Veena has on her best shoes we might play on the terrace instead of on the wet lawn." A third: "Let's elect her as our Leader and help her so she will enjoy it." They made many suggestions that would help Veena become a member of the group.

Veena became a veritable Bari project in human relations. We helped her by inviting her to read stories to the younger children, answer any questions of fresh members, work on the wall newspaper, and similar things that added to her self-confidence, competence, and enjoyment of working with a group. But it was primarily the children who deserve the credit for helping Veena to become the well-adjusted person she is today. And in helping her, they helped themselves!

Did You Know?

That an APIARY is a place for keeping bees (not apes!) and an AVIARY is a place for keeping birds?

That a TAXIDERMIST is a man who treats the skins of dead animals and is NOT a man who drives a taxi?

That FLANNEL is made from wool and FLANNELETTE is made from cotton?

That CRAB APPLES grow on trees and PINEAPPLES grow on the ground?

That a LLAMA is a S. American animal and a LAMA is a Tibetian priest?

That GAMMON is a joint of bacon and BACKGAMMON is an indoor game played with draughts?

That HEN'S EGGS take about 21 days to hatch and DUCK'S EGGS and TURKEYS' EGGS take about 28 days?

Today's Rhyme

"He was always going to start,
But never got begun,
He lived a life of 'going to do,'
And died with nothing done.

Latest News

Here is a game that will provide many a hearty laugh.

Place a pile of old newspapers in the centre of the room, and hand each player a pair of scissors or a knife. Then invite them to take three or four papers each and cut out any words they like from the headlines.

With these words they must compose new and original headlines, arranging them on the table or the floor. Some really comical results will be obtained, as for example:

PRIME MINISTER IN ARSENAL
TEAM VASANTI ALSO
TO PLAY
SATURDAY'S MATCH AGAINST
THE BOMBAY MUSEUM
SIX MUMMIES TO TAKE PART
"I'LL BE THERE," SAYS THE
HON. MR. MUNSHI

There is no limit to the fanciful "news" that you can announce in this way! It isn't bad idea to award a prize for the set of headlines that causes the loudest laughter!

A Funny Catch

Try this catch on your chum one day. Say:

"If forty (four tea) cups were on the table, and one fell and broke, how many would be left?"

Your chum will probably say:

"Thirty-nine."

"Then you say:

No, there would be three! I said four tea-cups, see?"

Balkan-ji-Bari

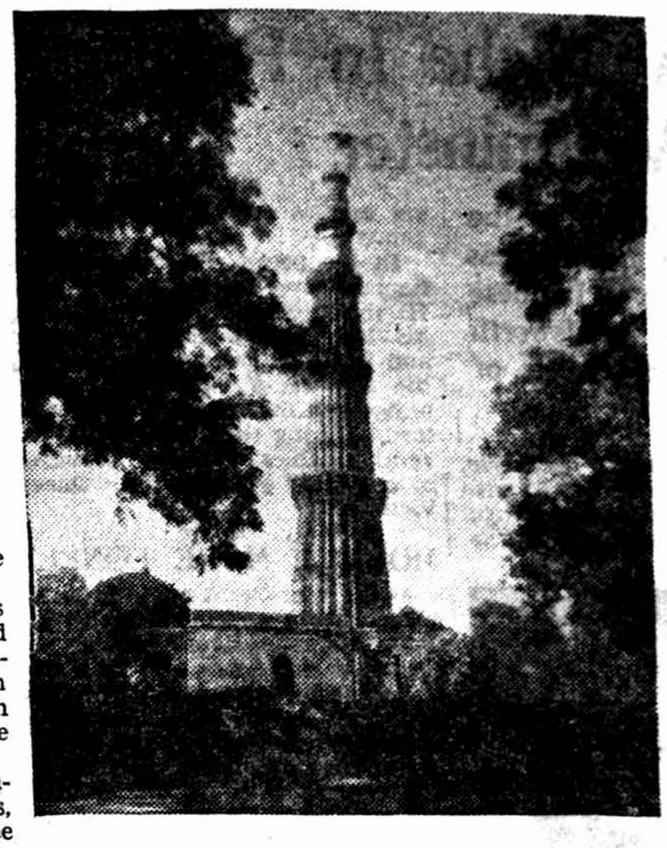
Every one is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

OLD AND NEW



A Beautiful View Of Kutub Minar

Dragon At The Birla Mandir

(Photos by Brother Kunhambu of the Versova Balkan-ji-Bari

LIGHT ON MIDDLE EAST

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

be impossible to control their direction and speed.

It is not at all impossible that the ominous rumblings in the Middle East are advance signals of more violent eruptions of a volcano.

SOCIAL CHANGES

The social pattern of the Middle East is also undergoing far-reaching changes.

The "Daughters of the Nile" in Egypt are picketing ministers who do not heed their urgent call. In several of the Arab states the veil is on its way to the scrap-heap.

The Middle East is the poorhouse of the world, where the average annual income ranges between dollars 50 and 100 per head. Can people live on such an income? The fact is that they live on much less. The national income figures prepared by the United Nations take the total income of each country and distribute it among all its inhabitants.

Egypt's ex-King Farouk I, for instance, had a wealth estimated at almost half a billion dollars and yet he is credited only with dollars 50 a year on the national income estimate, the rest of his earnings having been "distributed" among his former subjects on paper.

Millions of peasants of the Middle East never see cash, their income being derived from payment in kind.

The tidal wave of "controlled revolution" sweeping the Middle East means only one thing. The global poorhouse is about to be cleaned out and higher standards are to be introduced. It is a strange dispensation of fate, indeed, that man's earliest civilizations should be among the last to introduce modern civilized standards.

NEW INTEREST

Whether republican or royalist the governments of the Arab countries in the past paid little attention to the "common man." They looked upon him as a tax-paying animal. Today, however, the common man is being wooed in this region.

The military strong men are adopting the habit of visiting the villages, talking to the people, just as if they were presidential candidates in the United States.

No wonder the peasants of the Arab countries are bewildered. They have never seen anything like this and could not even dream that they would be considered seriously. When Egypt's new premier, General Naguib, visited the Nile Delta a short time ago he would have been literally trampled to death by hysterical admirers wanting to touch his tunic sleeve, to kiss his hands. The ardent worshippers had to be beaten back with heavy casualties.

In the Middle East people talk about the military leaders now in the forefront as potential Ataturks. It was Turkey's Mustafa Kemal Ataturk who a quarter of a century ago changed that Oriental despotism into an Occident democracy by turning it upside down and inside out. That is what the Arab countries' articulate public opinion would like to see happen in their region.

OIL WEALTH

Why is it that the "lighting" has just struck the region? Oil is one of the reasons. The production of petroleum has been going on apace in the Persian Gulf area, but it is only now that big money is falling into the laps of several of these countries.

The Iraqi Kingdom, for instance, expects its royalties during the next five years to amount to dol. 6,000,000,000.

Such an amount in the poorhouse of the world represents a fabulous fortune out of the Arabian Nights.

The Arab world has also been moved by the global revolution now shaking the very foundations of Africa no less than of Asia. If "dark" Africa has seen the light why should the former torchholders of Western man, the Arabs, walk in the darkness? Across the mountains, to the north, the Soviet Union sees to it that the Arab nations are not kept in ignorance about the colonial revolution.

The Western powers are apprehensive that the great dissatisfaction of the people with their lot will drive them into Communist arms and therefore they, too, are lending their voice to the argument that a change must come.

All the military people now thronging the Middle Eastern stage have announced far-reaching reforms. Most important is the distribution of state land and land owned by large holders among the landless.

DELIGHTFUL DANCES

Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari children on the stage in two delightful dance items, which were very much appreciated.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Correct outlook on art—from artists to the people—Requisites for the making of artists—Indian art and Indian artists—Baroda's exhibition in Bombay—The question of industrial design—Not independent body of artists—Bombay radio promotes drama—Drama to be seen and heard.

THE peculiar nature of art and its object in relation to life are points of practical importance, but little thought is given to them while much is said and written about art.

On the correct appraisal of such points depends the future of art as also the cultural advancement of any country.

Vital Interest Of Life

Art is a vital interest of life, and as a subject of study it needs to be approached from a different angle. Important observatons were made on such aspects of art by Bombay's Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa in his inaugural address at the exhibition of works by students of the Faculty of Fine Arts, the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. Art, said Mr. Pakvasa must be regarded as a necessity like bread and water and it must be an integral part of the people's daily life. Mr. Pakvasa thus, indicated what the correct outlook on art should be.

Careful analysis of the unsophisticated life in this country will reveal how much of art was assimilated by it. It will also bring to light faint relics of different arts of high order. Art had come to be a normal expression of the people in the past. The production of art or presentation was an unobtrusive social activity, and assimilation of the artistic influence by the people was, likewise, a natural process. Today the position is almost reverse. While the people's art activity has, to some extent, still continued to be as their normal expression, the fastidious folks have treated art as a luxury or pastime and doctrinaires have regarded it as an academic subject detached from life. Mr. Pakvasa's address should be an eye-opener to all such people who have been playing with art.

For any art say painting, sculpture or music to be a necessity, it must be constantly supplied to the people. And, moreover, it should be of the right type. The fulfilment of this condition depends upon the nature of the social organisation, and it must be realised in the artistic and cultural interests of the community. The question is one of integrating arts in the social order in such a way that each is directly or indirectly conveyed to the people.

Talent—The First Requisite

And then there must be artists to create art in a "disinterested" manner. The social order should be so organised that it can produce such artists and maintain them, if any art is expected to serve a higher purpose. Touching this question, Mr. Pakvasa referred to the requisites for the making of an artist in the true sense of the term. What he said had a direct bearing on education in any art.

Talent is the first requisite and it should be an indispensable condition for admission to art education. Schools of different arts would be much less crowded, if the gift for art is made a rigid condition for admission. The object should be to produce masters and not a crowd of mediocrities. Gifted students can be spotted in schools with least difficulty, although all of them cannot be compelled to join specialised institutions. If the search for talent is made only in schools, a fair margin of loss will have to be kept.

But talent is not the gift made by Nature exclusively to the towns or restricted only to school going children. It can be found outside the schools and in rural areas, and much of it is bound to be wasted. Hence no special machinery is set up to trace talent for art wherever it be, whatever portion of it goes to the schools of arts must be developed to its full extent. Schools of arts should be regarded as an asset and not a liability irrespective of the number of students admitted by them. The lesser number of students with gift for art will make better artists.

Education And Practice

Educational and cultural background cited by Mr. Pakvasa as the second requisite is essential for training in any art. Apart from being of a general nature it should be specialised, so that students might learn art with deeper interest and understanding. In some form, it must accompany also the practical studies in art. The object to be achieved is that artists should be educated, well informed and cultured. This much accomplishment is expected from artists in the modern age.

Practice is the third requisite for the artist to be successful in his career. It, no doubt, forms a part of the regular training, but it assumes greater importance in the professional career. The professional practice which gives confidence and experience to the artists depends upon the demand for art; and the social order must ensure it to the artists in the different fields. Inspite of the demand, art might degenerate into a marketable commodity when the artists are treated as a mercenary class expected to turn out "art made to order." The professional practice has to be guarded against this danger.

Higher Ideal

The spirit of dedication on which Mr. Pakvasa laid no undue emphasis is calculated to place the artist on a higher spiritual plane. The artist should dedicate himself to the noble ideal of rising steadily in scale of art and of carrying on creative work in a disinterested manner. He must have the conviction that art as an accomplishment is a means of self-creation. Such a spirit can be generated in the artist in the course of training. The community, if it is sufficiently enlightened can also help him to advance towards the higher goal. The spirit of dedication is needed in artists, as a means to extricate art from the walks of materialistic forces.

Referring to slave-mentality in art, Mr. Pakvasa pointed out that art education should aim at developing the individuality and creative ability of the student. Art education should bring out from within the student, the artist in his fullness. Indoctrination or imposition of any set style or formula will lead to the curtailment of the freedom which the artist needs for his growth. Mr. Pakvasa then advised Indian artist to understand clearly and to capture the true spirit of Indian art. The knowledge of Indian art will be of great help to artists in understanding arts of other countries.

Art In University

The exhibition of art organised in Bombay by the Faculty of Fine Arts, the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda showed a fine collection of works of art. It was different from other exhibitions in the sense that it represented exclusively works by art students—under-graduates of the university which is the first to have a fully fledged Faculty of Fine Arts. The exhibition was a creditable record of the working of the Faculty.

The quality of painting, sculpture, wood cut, lithograph and applied art reflected soundness of the system of art education adopted by the University. One could say that the system has aimed at developing the individuality and creative ability in the student and at offering him the freedom to work in the style and medium which may be congenial to him. It was refreshing to learn from the exhibition that the country's art tradition has been assigned its legitimate place in the curriculum and that students have done encouraging work in the Indian style. The absence of over-crowding in the College of Fine Arts has ensured individual attention to students which is so very essential to impart proper training to them. Within the short period of three years, the Faculty has done well, it has made Baroda's College of Fine Arts a progressive centre of art education.

Premature Move

The art in industry exhibition organised by the Indian Institute of Art in Industry was inaugurated in Calcutta by West Bengal's Governor, Dr. H. C. Mukherjee on January 28. Speaking on this occasion, Maharajadhiraj Shri Uday Chand Mahatab, Chairman of the Institute's executive council, gave news that the Asian and Far Eastern Design Conference was likely to be held in the near future. Such a conference would be a big event, but it is not known who the convenors are and what the conference is expected to achieve. The point is whether the outcome of the conference would be worth the trouble and expenditure.

While inaugurating the exhibition, Dr. Mukherjee stressed the need of co-ordinated efforts on the part of industrialists and artists. For improving indigenous production obviously the lack of co-ordination is the main obstacle, and it has so far persisted. Perhaps no serious effort was made to make industrialists design conscious and to induce them to seek co-operation of artists and designers. It will be premature to convene an Asian Design Conference as long as the link between art and industry is not established and the local resources are not properly organised.

Art And Technical Studies

The annual meeting of the All India Council for Technical Education was recently held in New Delhi under the presidentship of the Central Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and an expert committee was appointed to work out the details of the Rs. 11 crore scheme in the Five-Year Plan for the development of technical education and research. The Council has a very ambitious programme which includes establishment of a school of Planning and Four schools of Printing in selected regions. All such institutions appear to be imposing on paper, but when actually established, they must be of a high status and must maintain high standards. It should be the primary concern of the council to ensure efficiency of the organisation and working of each.

Among the various subjects, the Council has also taken up the question of art education, and thus it has assigned to art a place subsidiary to technical education. The Council has now commended its own scheme of art education to art institutions for adoption aspiring thereby to assume the importance of a Central body for art. It is doubtful whether the Government has compared the Council's scheme with the systems adopted in other regions and cared to inquire whether it marks any advance over them. It should be noted that the levelling down of standards for the sake of uniformity will lead to retrogression of art. The Government ought to have left the question of art education to an independent body of artists.

Radio Drama Festival

The All India Radio, Bombay, has in recent months made commendable progress in presenting programmes of literary and cultural values. The Drama festival which was inaugurated by Mama Warerkar on February 15 proved to be a very interesting week. It had a week's programme of dramas in Marathi, Gujerati and Kannada the three principal languages of the Bombay State and also in Hindi and English. Dramas of high standards were selected and they were presented in an efficient manner.

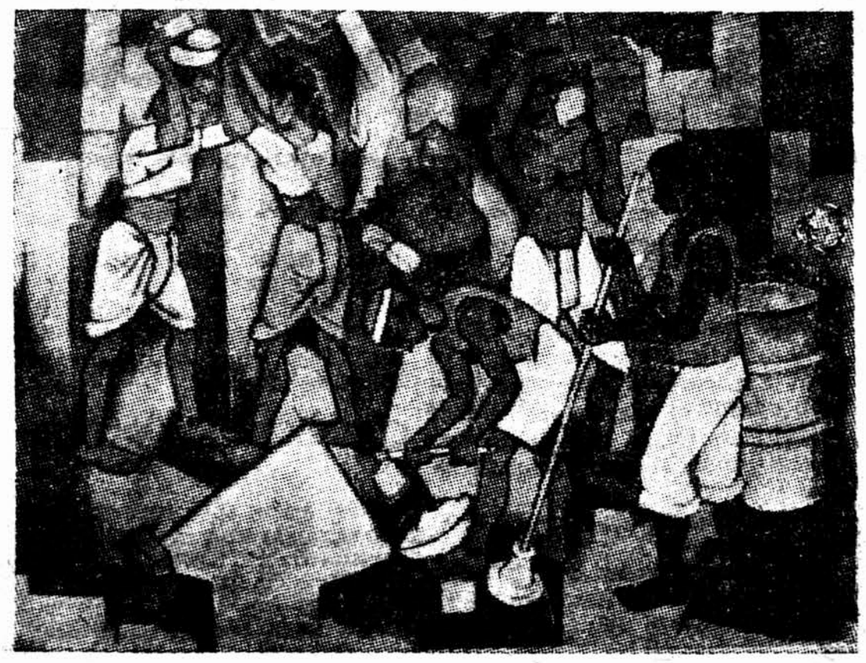
The repertoire was made up of the dramatic compositions by some leading playwrights. It provided drama as well as music to the listeners reminding them thereby of Bombay's theatrical tradition of which music is an integral part. In spite of the limitations of radio dramas, as they are heard and not seen, the programme like the Drama Festival has to be taken as the Bombay Station's contribution to the movement for the revival of the stage. It is hoped that the A. I. R. Bombay will continue its endeavours to improve the programmes and to organise drama festivals at regular intervals.

On Stage Only

Speaking at a function in Ahmedabad, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Governor of Uttar Pradesh complained about the indifference of Gujaratis towards critical or scholarly works. He said that he had written a literary drama which nobody cared to read. This incident did not mean that Gujaratis have no interest in drama. However it had its significance which cannot be lost sight of.

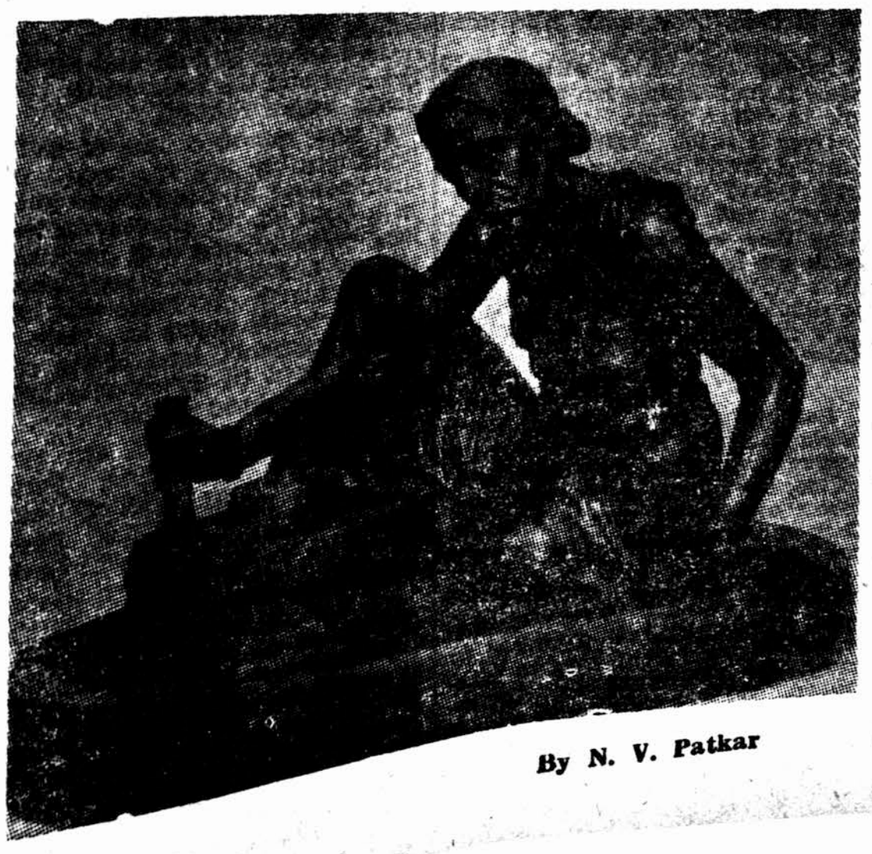
Gujaratis know that dramas, are to be seen and heard but not to be read. Dramas should be at least heard if they cannot be seen when presented by the Radio. This is the reason why radio-dramas are appreciated in Gujarat. Since Gujaratis are fully aware of what drama really means, theatres all over the region used to attract large crowds while nobody cared to buy the so-called literary dramas put for sale on book stalls. It is time now that the literary aristocracy of Gujarat begins to recognise that the clearing house for drama is the stage and not the printing press or book stall.

MURAL SKETCH IN OILS



By F. N. Katpitia.

INDUSTRY



By N. V. Patkar

WOMEN'S ROLE IN FAMINE RELIEF

Prof. D. R. Gadgil (centre) Chairman of the Maharashtra Famine Relief Committee, addressed a meeting at the Bhagini Samaj Hall, Dadar, convened under the auspices of several Women's Organisations in Bombay.

Story Of How Man Turned Woman

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 3)

after my first shock. I realised from the flood of letters, telegrams and telephone calls that I, who had been obscure, suddenly had become a celebrity.

I sat like a puppet awaiting the master to pull the strings that gave me life. While confusion revolved around me, my one clear thought was that I must speak to my doctors, for they would help me.

I was alone and frightened and needed their reassuring presence. The nurses wheeled me to a small room where I could use the telephone.

As Dr. Hamburger's calm voice came over the telephone it was as though a weight had been lifted from my mind. And as I lay back on my pillow in that semi-darkened room a little boy of five or six—that little boy who had been me—came clearly into focus. I could hear him cry out in the darkness for release from that unknown something which tortured him. The telephone rang and the little boy disappeared.

That was the first of about 50 tans-Atlantic calls. American reporters were working feverishly at ferreting out detail s of my life. but I could not open the door on my childhood and let them see how mixed up my hates and loves had been.

In my mind I saw a picture of a frail little boy praying before he went to sleep; "Dear God," he said, "Send my a dolly for Christmas, just like those Dorothy has."

That little boy did not doubt God when he received a bright train instead, but he was confused because he didn't like trains, or baseball bats, or toy guns.

The confusion persisted and magnified, but I couldn't speak of that to the men who were asking over the trans-Atlantic wire whether I had become a sweater girl, and if I slept in payamas or a nightgown. After the first few moments of such interrogations, I was saying to myself: "How can the world seriously be interested in answers to many of the questions that are being thrown at me? This is an outstanding medical achievement and 90 per cent of the queries about it border on the ridiculous."

IN NO-MAN'S LAND

Then the questions that were not rediculous began to pour in. They were wrung from the hearts of men and women who, from their own tragic experiences in what I choose to call the "no-man's land" of sex, suspected that tremendous forces had driven me to the drastic step of transformation.

"What can be done for us?" they asked.

And then I knew that I must tell the world the real story of how and why it was possible and absolutely necessary for George Jorgensen to be transformed into Christine. In telling it here, I might note that I've changed the names of certain places and people, in order to save them from possible embarrassment.

Tears came to my eyes as I realized how often the problems of my life have been repeated in others.

NIGHTCLUB OFFER

I didn't worry any more about the people who scoffed at me as a publicity-seeker. They never had seen the frightened little person who lived for more than 23 years in the guise of George Jorgensen Jr., better known to family and friends as "Brud."

It soon became evident, as offers engulfed me, that I could make a quick fortune at the sacrifice of my self-respect—and the crucifixion of others who would follow me if I wanted to go into the nightclub circuit.

I was only saddened, however, by cables like this one from a girl in Louisiana: "Can offer you dol. 500 a week net to co-star with me in two-woman strip show playing 5 theatres in U.S. midwest this coming summer."

"None of the telegrams ask if I have any talent," I told my friends, when my sense of humor returned, "but they all want me to perform. My musical ability and my singing voice are not of Metropolitan calibre, as you all very kindly have informed me, so what do they expect me to do, appear in local nightclubs wearing ostrich feathers?"

I already had lived too many wasted years before daring to become the girl nature intended me to be, and after the first brief shock I was sincerely glad that my story had come out. I had became a pioneer with a message, my doctors told me. Yet I still was concerned with the effect this sudden limelight would have upon my parents.

It was like being in front of a firing squad.

My father told me later that a newspaperman had come into their home and said he had enough material about me to print a story without their help, and if they wanted it to be accurate, they had better give him complete details.

CORRECTING NATURE'S MISTAKE

They gave this reported some photographs and my letter to my parents dated June 8, in which I said: "I have changed very much, as my photos will show. But I want you to know that I am extremely happy and that the real me, not the physical me, has not changed. I am still the same old Brud, but, my dears nature made a mistake which I have had corrected and now I am your daughter."

In it I explained that I had been a victim of glandular imbalance and had come to Copenhagen to be treated by Dr. Hamburger and others

Some writers reported thereafter that I had been given 2,000 injections. What a human pin cushion I would have been!

News of my experience was taken much more casually in Denmark than in America. Europeans look upon matters pertaining to sex as one's own personal affair. Nevertheless, the time came when I found it necessary to steal out the back door of the hospital into a waiting car and seek refuge in the home of friends.

Although my trunks already had been sent to America and photographs of this luggage had been duly recorded for posterity by anxious cameramen who now were photographing.
anything connected with Christine, it had become impossible for me to return home.

Over a much more important trans-Atlantic telephone call than any I had received before, my parents and I secretly planned that they would spend Christmas with me in Denmark. We felt that we were right to believe that it should be our privilege to have this reunion a private affair, far from prying eyes

WRONG ONES

Perhaps we all did become a bit more dramatic than necessary in order to preserve for ourselves, alone, the first sacred moment when my Mom and Dad would look at me and say: "She is ours, we love her."

At approximately 5 o'clock on Thursday evening before Christmas (Denmark time), I waited in a taxi at a rear entrance to Kastrup Air Terminal in Copenhagen. When I spoke to one of the officials of the Scandinavian Airlines System, he recognized me immediately and invited me into his private office where no newsmen were permitted.

The plane on which I expected my parents to arrive was announced. I peered anxiously through a peephole in the door. Then over the loudspeaker I heard a voice say: "Will Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Schmidt please come to the information booth?"

"There they are," I whispered, "and I'll bet my Dad feels like an international spy trying to get behind the iron curtain. I wonder if he and Mom are travelling incognito and if he'll be wearing a flalse moustache."

The moments of trying to single Mom and Dad out seemed endless and then a little couple, completely unknown to me, stepped forward. There really was a Mr. and Mrs. Chris Schmidt, and my parents were not on the plane.

PARENTS ARRIVE

Now I know that at five o'clock (New York time) on that same Thursday evening my parents, also yearning for complete privacy in our meetings, were getting into an airplane in a hangar at New York's Idlewild Airport with no eyewitnesses except a few airline attendants.

Neither of them ever had flown before, but they boarded the huge trans-Atlantic airliner and sat in the cold and the darkness for two hours before take-off.

A wire informed me of their flight number and the hour of their arrival in Copenhagen and as a final bit of strategy in the long battle of wits with pressmen and photographers, I announced with apparent reluctance that my parents would arrive by train—and, presumably, most of the reporters went to Hovedbanegaard, the main railroad station.

When the Scandinavian Airlines System plane from Paris came in, my father was greeted by one of the line's men in uniform, who said, "Chris sent me," and my mother, temporarily separated from Dad, clutched a strange woman by the arm, pretending that they were friends.

There were tears on Mom's face and Dad gave a hasty brush to his eyes as they were ushered into the office where I had waited two consecutive nights earlier.

(To be Continued)

Rarewala Upsets Delhi Apple-Cart

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

add that some residents of Kashmir Lodged a public protest during the week that they were debarred from entering India's services. I do not know if there is any specific bar against Kashmiris entering India's services. The complainants, however, should have addressed their appeal to Shaikh Mohammed Abdulla, who through last year's agreement had banned all non-Kashmiris from entering Kashmir services or from owning property in Kashmir. If India has placed any similar ban, it was acting only on the principle of reciprocity.

In The Name Of Nationalism

This is not in defence of foreign firms shutting out Indians from higher posts. The agitators however, have not fully realized the implication of their agitation. Nationalism of pre-Independence India is rapidly giving way to bigoted Provincialism and Castesism. Already there is a cry of North versus South in South India, of Biharees versus Bengalees in Bihar, of Bengalees versus Assamees in Assam and so on. The racialism engendered by some interested people may lead to foreigners selling out their shops in this country. Are the agitators sure that the new masters, though brown in complexion, would keep them even in employment? A census if taken of the undertakings sold out by the British on the eve of independence in order to ascertain the state of employment may be revealing. It might be found that a North Indian, buying business in Bombay had placed his relations in all the top places.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari's motives are good. He wants the foreigners to provide full opportunities of training and employment to the nationals of this country. It is, however, felt that by exploiting his motives, the agitators may harm their own cause. There is yet another angle to this question. If the foreigner in this country is compelled to employ only Indians in his business, there should be no bitterness, if Ceylonese or Burmans replace their Indian employees by their own nationals. In fact, this is what has been happening in Ceylon.

Then again, there is the question of the personnel in the Government of India's Secretariat. Government of India is the Headquarters of the United Nations of India and its Secretariat should be fully representative of all the States. It is often felt that the preponderence of the personnel from some States in the services should be replaced by an equitable share for all the States. The States dominating the Government of India plead in the name of nationalism. But nationalism is discarded, when recruitment is made in their own state services.

The real issue is neither of nationalism nor of provincialism. The issue is of efficiency and ability of a person for a given work. This efficiency and ability can be judged only by an employer. There is yet another issue, namely of loyalty and discipline. This too can be judged by an employer.

A Census of the Union Ministers and their personnel would illustrate the point. In most of the cases, a Minister has selected his Private Secretary from his own Province, not because there were not men of efficiency or ability available in New Delhi, but because he could place greater reliance on a person he knew. There will be some sympathy even with a much maligned foreigner, if these considerations were kept in view.

"SAMARPAN"

Bharatiya Kala Kendra's New Production

During the short period of its existence Bharatiya Kala Kendra has organised seven dance ballets. It is now engaged in the production of another ballet—"Samarpan"—both in Hindi and Gujarati, based on Shri K. M. Munshi's famous novel, "Jaya Somnath".

Shri Avinash Vyas, who is composing the music for this production, is one of the most imaginative Gujarati composers of our time. As a composer of music for Gujarati films, Shri Vyas is very popular among the picture-goers. Shri Yogendra Desai, who is in charge of direction is an artiste of great distinction and originality. He has directed more than a dozen full length ballets.

It was only last year that the Kala Kendra deputed these two artistes to Europe with a view to acquainting themselves with the forms of dance ballets prevailing in the West. During their tour they visited almost all leading centres of art in Europe. The new knowledge and experience gained by them will be seen in this production.

The Kala Kendra has a membership scheme by which those paying an admission fee of Rs. 100/- and an annual subscription of Rs. 24/- are given two free passes for all the shows of the Kala Kendra which will not be less than six in a year.

NINE MEN WHO DO NOT SLEEP

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth; that without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile, that with them discussion affords ordinarily adequate protection against the dissemination of noxious doctrine; that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people; that public discussion is a political duty ... and that the fitting remedy for evil counsels is good ones."

Justice Holmes, whose philosophy has been an inspiration for some generations, early expressed his faith in the same principle: "Every idea is an incitement. It offers itself for belief, and, if believed, it is acted upon, unless some other belief outweighs it". And "The best test of truth is the power of thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market".

Holmes, as we may recall, believed that the evil or unhealthy ideology always held within itself the spores of decay which would destroy it in the end; that truth had life that could not be quenched and was destined to prevail forever. Back in 1919 he castigated Communism as "a creed I believe to be the creed of ignorance and immaturity when honestly held". Yet he went on to warn us to be "extremely vigilant against attempt to check the expression of opinions we loathe and believe to be fraught with death ...unless an immediate check is required to save the country".

This last phrase, of course, led to his doctrine that curtailment of freedom of speech should only be used if and when it had become a "clear and present danger".

Mr. Chief Justice Vinson, while he held that "the cardinal act of faith of our civilization is the inviolate character of the individual", and that "a man can be regarded as an individual and not as a function of the state only if he is protected...in his thoughts and his beliefs as the citadel of his person", nevertheless admitted, and was forced to admit perhaps, that though "Speech may be fought with speech, falsehoods and fallacies must be exposed, not suppressed, **unless there is not sufficient time** to avert the evil consequences of noxious doctrines by argument"

The emphasis is not the Chief Justice's, yet his words imply it, as do Justice Holmes' recognition that an "immediate check ...to save the country' might be necessary. In a time of "clear and present danger" subversive speech cannot be tolerated even if the shutting of men's mouths may be "the argument of force in its worst form", and the method of our adversaries. A new philosophy, obviously, has developed here; or is it the necessary acknowledgement of one that has always existed among us?

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The Court is bound to be realistic, and, in some measure, responsive to the compulsions of the times. They are quite aware that too many ignorant and immature citizens might be led to espouse Communism if its advocates are protected here, and that thus public safety may be endangered. Have we time to give to the education and enlightenment of such possible converts or must the curbing be done now and the counselling later? If so, should this be accomplished through existing law or through congressional acts that may nullify the Bill of Rights perhaps forever?

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Those who framed our Constitution had had some experience with the "clear and present danger" of their own emergency; with subversive elements, with treason. They had acted through a bitter conflict and prevailed in spite of them with their faith in free men unimpaired, yet perhaps not so severely tried as ours has been. Our tremendous expansion since those times, and our status as a world leader, brings to us a responsibility peculiarly subject to menace, but which must not suffer through any lack of vigilance. Justice Brandeis once declared:

"No decision of this Court can forestall revolution whenever existing government fails to command the respect and loyalty of the people....Corruption, ineptitude, inflation, oppressive taxation, militarization, injustice and loss of leadership capable of intellectual initiative in domestic or foreign affairs are allies on which the Communists count to bring opportunity knocking to their door."

Here are the trends, then, the basic philosophies. It is well, certainly, to recognize how far we have gone in one direction and to question how much further we may have to go, if indeed our Bill of Rights may be nullified in this or other emergencies, or in the process of a tighter integration of our society. Or if, indeed, we may give it fuller expression when we have learned to trust each other.

He Played A Fly!

A famous and temperamental conductor was startled during rehearsal when, in the midst of a muted passage for strings, one of the bass-trombones blared forth a single loud blast. The conductor dropped his baton and walked over to the offender. "You want to be a soloist?" he demanded. "Why do you ruin a magnificent performance by playing a note when there is no note?"

The bewildered trombonist shook his head. "But there is a note!" he protested. As he pointed to the offending note, it spiralled toward the ceiling. "Ach, himmel!" he said in awe, "I haff played a fly!"

Great Jain Festival

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

describe the growth of fortune of Santala Devi, whose greatness was superior to that of goddess Lakshmi? How can the Panegyrist adequately praise her? Inconceivable the greatness of the liberality of Santala Devi; inconceivable the virtues of Santala Devi; inconceivable the pure conduct of Santala Devi."

Of the number of the temples that Vindhyagiri the bigger hill of Sravanabelgola contains, only two are worthy of notice. They are the Siddhara and the Trikuta temples.

The Siddhara temple contains two pillars, each six feet in height and completely covered with minute writing. Each pillar is a book in itself, for the writing on the first one of them records the life of Panditarya, while the second is about the life of Srutamuni. Srutamuni and Panditarya were two eminent Jain scholars who lived in the middle ages.

The Trikuta temple is a departure from a usual Jain temple. In place of the customary one cell, the temple has three, each one of them enshrining an image of a *tirthankar*.

Of the temples in the valley, the first worthy of note is the Bhandari Basti or the Treasurer's Temple. Built on a huge scale by Hulla, chief treasurer to Narasimha III, this temple enshrines 24 images of all the Jain *tirthankars*.

The Akkanna temple, the next temple of importance in Sravanabelgola, is the Hoysala style of architecture and is a lovely little structure, with bold yet beautiful carvings. It has a good tower with exquisite ceilings, supported by four richly decorated pillars of black stone.

In Mount Carmel, Illinois, 13 boys of the local high school's building and trades class took a year to build a five-room house. After completion it was sold for dol. 13,850, giving the boys a profit of dol. 2,715.

From an examination paper of one of my fourth-grade pupils: "If kids don't eat and get big while they are little, they will be little when they get big."

INDIAN VERNAL FESTIVAL

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

says there is reminiscent of actions of people on Holi day in some parts of India, even unto this day. The King calls it the 'Madan Mahotsava' (the Festival of Madan or Cupid) when the streets are, as he puts it, "full of the noise and the sound emanating from the clapping of hands, beating of tabors and song and dance; when coloured water from syringes taken up by amorous intoxicated women flies in all directions; when the air is charged with particles and is in consequence heavily laden with yellow red powder, saffron dust and dry mud—all this

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Thus it is evident that the prevalent practice of sprinkling coloured water and dry red powder in token of joy and mirth and freedom sans bound is of ancient origin. The joy is there because winter has gone and its cold and unwelcome rigours are happily a thing of the dark, backward abysm of time; also because spring has arrived with its delights and its pleasance; because Prosperine has been permitted to return to her mother, Ceres, the Earth, by Pluto, the god of the Underworld, albeit for a part of the year; because the granary is full and the harvest done and the diseases of winter have receded.

The earth is carpeted with green and the bare trees are now clothed in rich foliage. The Bakula tree, the Champak flower, the Ashoka plant, the jingling anklet, the crimson orange blossom and the mango fruit, the humming bees, the beat of drum, the refreshing Malaya breeze, radiance from the scores of gold ornaments, spouting founts, the Red Palash, black antelopes, the water elephant, the cooing red-throated cuckoo and the respendant peacock —all these speak of a refreshed and a Renascent Nature, of a world willing to share its joy and its life-giving, infectious appeal.

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There are popular legends woven with this day—Holi—in Indian mythology. On this day people light a bonfire in open spaces, at cross roads, on mountain peaks—as a sign of elemental joy and of its primitive expression. The fire lit is believed to be indicative of the fatal fire in which Kama (cupid) was burnt by god Shiva when he tried to cause interruption to the deity's penance and meditations. Since this ordeal and his being reduced to ashes, Kama is referred to as 'Manasija' (mind-born), or 'Ananga' (the bodiless one) and like Adonis has become a universal presence, freed from the captivity to a body, to the perishable tenement of clay. This bonfire is also believed to have a reference to Prahlad, son of King Hiranya Kashipu, the latter a sworn enemy of certain divine manifestations and a confirmed believer in the creed of the non-omnipresence of God. Prahlad, by his unshakable faith in God was saved from the flames at the time when Holika came to burn him in revenge, but got burnt, instead. The fire is also believed to be a relic of old superstionss, of the day when people believed in the existence of evil spirits and to ward them off or frighten them away, the bonfire was lit to the accompaniment of drums, cymbals and vociferous instruments, a confused medley of noises signifying mere sound and fury and the desire to be safe. Yet others consider the smoke issuing from the fire as cleansing and germicidal and prophylactic in effect, for columns of acrid smoke issue from wood, dried cakes of cow-dung, grass and other inflammable and oderous materials.

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After the bonfire is lit (it requires a special person to do that, and he has to be handsomely paid) people watch with bated breath the flag which flies overhead, over the pole which overlooks the fire. If this flag flies southwards, it is considered as an omen signifying good rains and a plentiful and varied harvest. Some dig deep prior to lighting the bonfire and bury there an earthen pot containing five different kinds of corn—wheat, barley, bajri, rice and gram—with water to brim; this vessel is sealed with a clay cover and it is put in the hole made for it, lid turned upside down. The vessel remains under the flames from the time the fire is lit at the hour of dusk till the next morning, when it is dug up and the earthen lid broken open. The corns are critically and with anxious thought examined. Should they be sufficiently well cooked, the year then beginning is believed to be one of bliss and happiness.

Such are the beliefs and legends woven round a popular festival of annual occurrence with which the literate and the illiterate alike are inseparably linked.

PEEP INTO LIFE OF PROGRESSIVE PRINCE

(Continued from Page 19 Col 5)

honour and ancestral glory, and by his voluntary decision embellished both.

The book is written in a very lucid, orderly manner, and the detailed accuracy of presentation is ably counterbalanced by a forceful brevity, so that in all its four hundred and odd pages the reader is never bored. The extremely fine get-up of the book is an additional attraction that invites reading. An honest rendering of an interesting life, this biography will form one of the important sources for the future historians, while providing useful reading for the present generation.

—D. G. P.

On the maid's day out, a prominent publisher volunteered to relieve his wife and tackle the herculean task of putting their four-year-old to bed. The exhausted wife threw herself on the chaise-longue and picked up the evening paper. An hour later the four-year-old stole into the room and whispered, "Daddy's asleep at last!"

Brilliancies Galore

CHESS

SPARKLING games over the board of the top-class chess players are stimulating experience. A game finished quickly with masterful moves is a sheer delight to watch or even to play over again, than the most methodical long drawn out game.

The games given below though played about forty years ago have a charm by themselves. Aptly called brilliancies a mate is administered within twenty-five moves or less in every game.

White: RETI
Black: Dr. TARTAKOVER.
CARO-KANN DEFENCE

1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. Kt-QB3, PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5. Q-Q3, P-K4? 6. PxP, Q-R4 ch; 7. B-Q2, QxKP; 8. O-O-O, KtxKt?? White mates in three moves.

The following game won by Mr. Van Vliet at one of a series of simultaneous exhibitions playing as White against an amateur has a neat finish.

HAMPE-ALLGAIER GAMBIT

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-KB4, PxP; 4 Kt-B3, P-KKt4; 5. P-KR4, P-Kt5; 6. Kt-KKt5, P-KR3; 7. KtxP, KxKt; 8. P-Q4, P-Q4; 9. BxP, Kt-B3. (A good alternative here is PxP). 10. KtxP, KtxKt; 11. B-B-4, Kt-K2; 12. O-O, K-Kt1; 13. PxKt, KtxP; 14. Q-Q3, R-R2; 15. B-K5, P-B3; 16. Q-Kt-6 ch. B-Kt2. White mates in three moves Q-B7 ch. etc.

A game with a beautiful finish played in 1913. at the Altmunchen C.C.

RUY LOPEZ-MORPHY DEFENCE

White: Olson.
Black: Altmann.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, Kt-B3; 5. O-O, KtxP; 6. P-Q4, P-QKt4; 7. B-Kt3, P-Qd4; 8. PxP B-K3 9. P-B3, B-K2; 10. R-K1, Kt-QR4? 11. B-B2. O-O; 12. QKt-Q2. KtxKt; 13. BxKt, P-QB4? 14. B-R6! PxB; 15. Q-Q3. P-B4; 16. PxP e.p., RxP; 17. QxP ch, K-B1; 18. RxB! RxR; 19. Kt-K5! RxKt; 20. B-Kt6 and mates next move.

Here are two games played by Leopold Hoffer.

SCOTCH GAMBIT
Hoffer as Black.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. B-QB4, B-B4; 5. Kt-Kt5? Kt-R3; 6. KtxBP (*1), KtxKt; 7. BxKt ch., KxB; 8. Q-R5 ch., P-Kt3; 9. QxB, P-Q4 (* 2); 10. PxP (* 3), R-K1 ch; 11. K-B1, R-K5; 12. P-QB4, Q-R5; 13 Kt-Q2, B-R6! 14. Q-R3 (* 4). QR-K1 (* 5); 15. PxB, R-K6! 16. PxR, RxP; 17. Kt-B3. Now Black mates in four moves.

COMMENTS

(* 1) Or 6. Q-R5, Q-K2; 7. O-O, P-Q3; 8. P-KR3 etc. which is rather better for white than the text move.

* 2) Making Black master of the situation.

(*3) O-O is better but White has a bad game anyway.

(* 4) This move should have been played earlier.

(* 5) Hoffer played the attack with vigour giving little away.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE
Hoffer is White

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 5. PxP, Kt-QR4; 6. B-Kt5 ch, P-B3; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. Q-B3. Q-Kt3; 9 Kt-B3 B-K2; 10. P-Q3, P-KR3; 11. B-K3. Q-B2; 12. Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 13. QxP ch. K-Q1; 14. QxKt ch, PxQ; 15. Kt mates.

The following game took the brilliancy prize in the second class tournament at the Cheltenham meeting of the B.C.F. 1913—a truly remarkable award

White: C. V. LOYE.
Black: F. U. BEAMISH.
GIUCO PIANO (Moller Attack)

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4; 4. P-B3, Kt-B3; 5 P-Q4. PxP; 6. PxP. B-Kt5 ch; 7. Kt-B3, KtxKP; 8. O-O, BxKt; 9. P-Q5, B-B3; 10. R-K1, O-O; 11. RxKt, Kt-K2; 12. P-Q6, PxP; 13. QxP, Kt-B4; 14 Q-Q5, P-Q3; 15. Kt-Kt5, BxKt; 16. BxB, QxB?? now White mates in two moves.

A Request

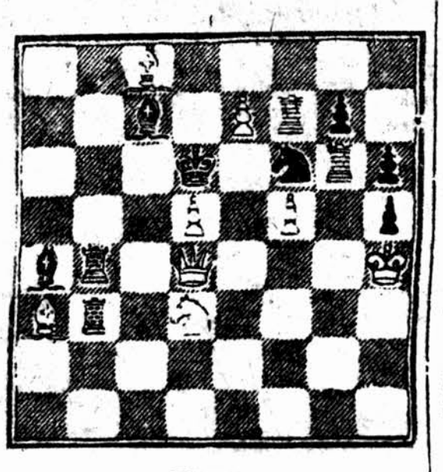
Will any Club Secretary, Captain, or others who may come across a suitable sparkling game (in which as a rule mate is administered in about twenty-five moves or less) of recent date, and, preferably, unpublished kindly jot the record down and forward it to the Chess Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly," Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 24

BLACK



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves. Solution Next week.

Problem No. 23 Keymove:—Q-B4.

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South Sea Islands Buzz With New Life

COMMUNITY PROJECTS WORK A MIRACLE

A team of seven Fijian specialists have brought new life to the tiny island of Moturiki. They made a five months' survey of the island's possibilities, submitted their findings and then returned to lead the people to carry out for themselves the developments suggested. The job was accomplished in 16 months, a pilot project for further South Pacific development plans.

More than 75 per cent of the money and nearly all the labour were provided voluntarily by the islanders themselves, and nearly £1,000 is left in their fund for future projects.

Moturiki is a small island, of less than five square miles. The population at the start of the scheme was 588 persons, living in nine villages of which the largest held less than 100 people. Most of the country was covered by reeds and low fern, though there is high timber in some of the southern valleys.

Copra, Cash Crop

The people were not progressive, having a long tradition of subjection to a larger, neighbouring island. They were mostly occupied with subsistence farming on the shifting principle which afforded them adequate food with comparatively little effort, but the general standards of cleanliness, housing, and health were poor. Their only cash crop was copra, less than 100 tons being sold annually.

Plant Nursery

The survey team found the land suitable for extended agriculture, and that there were nearby markets for cash crops. Transport appeared to be a major problem. Agricultural improvements suggested included the thinning and cleaning of coconut plantations, provision of proper drying and storage facilities for the copra, rehabilitation of pineapple growing and the further planting of yaqona, from which Fiji ceremonial liquor is made.

The forestry programme included the provision of a plant nursery, afforestation of water catchment areas and eroded slopes, the thinning and cutting of mangroves to be sold as firewood in other islands.

The social programme, on which the first start was made, provided for a clinic, a maternity home, the improvement of sanitary arangements, mid-day milk for schoolchildren and the encouragement of women's crafts.

Village amalgamation, an obviously desirable project, was put off because at no time were there more than 143 adult males available for work. The housing problem was met by training a home repair team to tour the island.

Sinews Of War

The team who set out to turn this ambitious programme into fact consisted of an Organising Teacher as leader, an Agricultural Field Assistant, an Assistant Filariasis Inspector, a Forest Guard, a Carpentry Instructor, an Assistant Nurse and, later on, a young teacher specially trained in home crafts. They worked through a committee elected by ballot, one member from each village. Five hundred pounds were provided by the South Pacific Commission—and the islanders agreed to subscribe half of the proceeds of their copra industry each year and to subscribe from the results of other cash sales as they developed. Some £2,200 were accumulated in their Development Fund during the period of work and nearly £1,000 is still left for further work.

The clinic and maternity homes were the first projects to be completed and 15 babies were born in the clinic during the first 10 months. In addition, 3,000 out-patient cases received attention.

Pilot Scheme

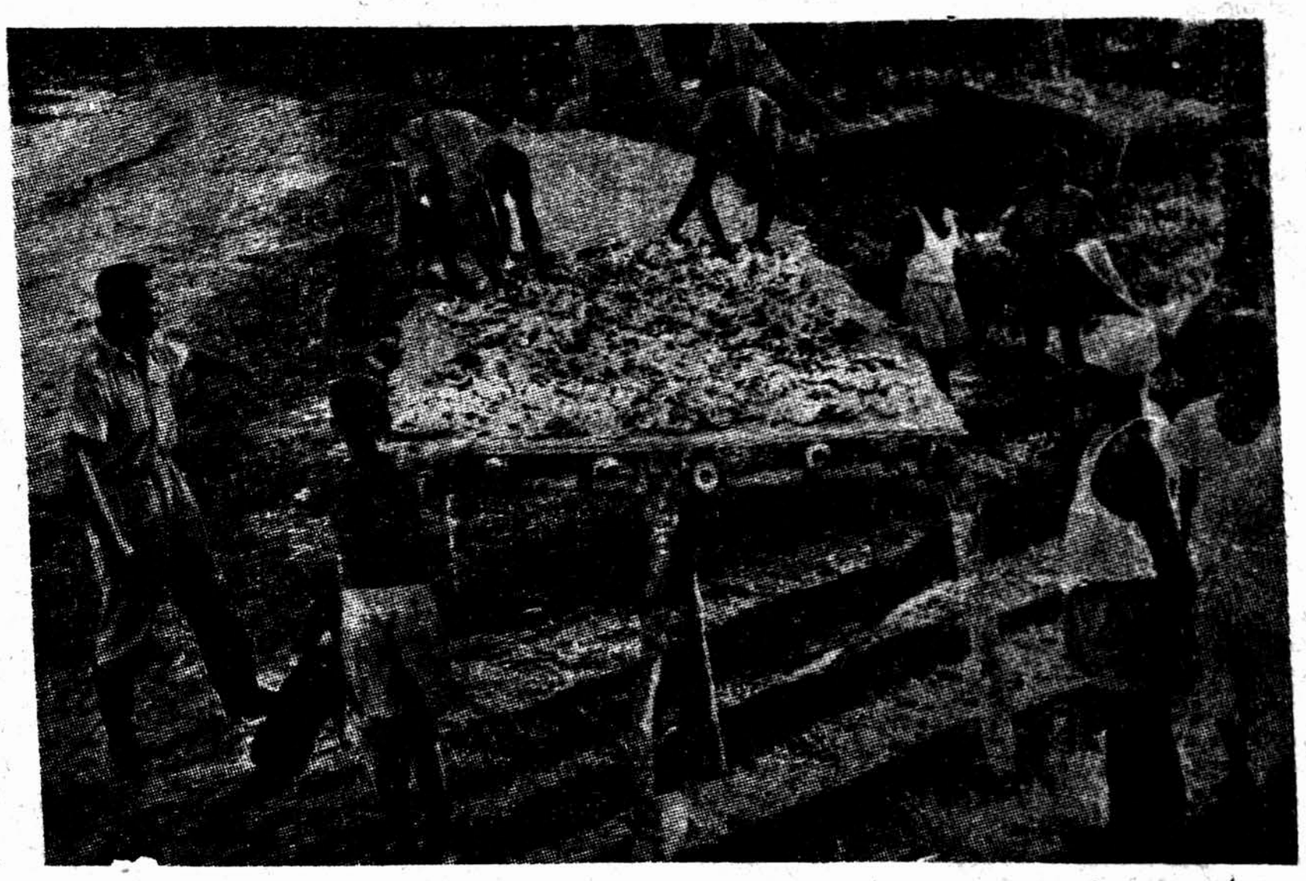
Agricultural development quickly showed results. The proper marketing of copra resulted in its cash value being doubled. Transport from the island to marketing areas has been improved by the building of a special cargo-carrying punt. The sale of firewood allowed some £50 to be subscribed to the Development Fund after the producers had been paid and similarly, the new handcrafts industry yielded £80 to the fund. Newly-opened rice areas produced a crop half of which was sold for £60 and 1,400 new trees were planted in a soil-conservation scheme.

The islanders are convinced of the value of a proper development plan within their own economic ken. Probably the most important conclusion formed by those who have studied this pilot scheme is that a people will follow leaders of their own race if the right men, who know their job, are picked. The second point is—show some results quickly, and the rest is fairly easy.

"DRINKING" COCONUT FIRST TIME

Magiti Vaka Viti — ceremonial banquet to celebrate the success of the Moturiki scheme. Centre rear is the Governor of Fiji, Sir Brian Freeston. Trying his first drinking cocoanut, left of the Governor, is Rt. Hon. John Dugdale, M.P., then Minister of State.

BEST WAY TO DRY COPRA



Seru, the Agricultural Field Assistant, teaches the best way of sun-drying copra on platforms built in the sun.

OPEN-AIR LUNCH ROOM

School children eat their lunch outside the women's craft house, when the mothers were taught to make use of new foods and to make the best use of traditional fare.

'WUZ THAT IT?

A number of years ago Fritz Kreisler, playing to a restless audience in a small Western town, substituted a lively folk tune for the Bach number listed on the programmes. The impromptu switch was apparently the right touch for his listeners.

After he had retired, however, in the town's small hotel, he was awakened by a vigorous banging on his door. Sleepily, Kreisler opened it and surveyed an odd pair: a slim, frightened-looking girl and a middle-aged, grim-looking man in full cowboy regalia. In his hand was a Colt .45.

"Mister," drawled the man, "we don't like cheats in this here part of th' country. M'girl, here, give two dollars t'hear you fiddle a piece by a feller called Back. Y'didn't play it. Play it now!"

Amazed and amused, the violinist obeyed. At the conclusion of the number, the Westerner turned to his rapt-eyed daughter. "Wuz that it?" he demanded. "Oh, yes," she sighed.

"Well, all I kin say is, I don't blame you fer not playin' it Mister!" With which he swung the girl around and pushed her out the door, banging it after them.

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